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SOUTHEAST ASIA REPORT

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REPORTAGE ON EXPULSION OF SOVIET ENVOY, REPERCUSSIONS

Labor Party Official Linked

BK101025 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 10 May 83

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Hawke, has refused to be drawn on reports that a senior Labor Party man has been named by Australia's Security Intelligence Organization, ASIO, as a potential security risk and a friend of the expelled Soviet diplomat, Mr Valeriy Ivanov.

Mr Hawke told parliament the matter was an issue of national security which should not be discussed publicly. Radio Australia's Canberra office says Mr Hawke had earlier assured a meeting of the Labor caucus that no government minister was involved. Our office says the reports involve a Labor man said to have been one of the most important and influential figures in the party over the past 2 decades.

The reports say ASIO had mentioned the man's name in briefings to senior government ministers about Mr Ivanov. The government last month expelled Mr Ivanov after saying he had indulged in activities incompatible with his diplomatic status.

The foreign affairs minister, Mr Hayden, said Mr Ivanov had tried to recruit spies in Australia.

Labor Party 'Split'

BK230918 Sydney THE AUSTRALIAN in English 12 May 83 p 1

["Comment" by Russell Schneider]

[Text] The Hawke government--less than 3 months in office--is facing its first serious split, over the Combe affair.

There was widespread dissatisfaction throughout the ALP [Australian Labor Party] at both the parliamentary and the organisational levels last night over the way the government handled Mr David Combe's alleged association with Soviet spy Valeriy Ivanov.

The problem for Mr Hawke is an understandably difficult one. On the one hand, as prime minister he has a responsibility to act on security advice. On the other hand he represents a party which has a long history, with some justification, of suffering "smear by innuendo" by intelligence agencies which suspect its leftist tendencies. In his statement to Parliament yesterday he failed to do justice to either view.

Mr Hawke is rapidly discovering that consensus is far more difficult to secure in a party political environment. He is rapidly becoming--perhaps more rapidly than expected--another prime minister grappling with the conflicting pressures of public service advice and political demands.

The ALP's left wing has been suspicious of Mr Hawke for a long time. It sees his equivocal statement about Mr Combe yesterday as confirming those suspicions.

But more importantly, many members of Labor's centre and right are disturbed about the way the government has handled not just the Combe affair, but other matters, the most notable being the clash with the ABC. [Australian Broadcasting Commission]

It is too early to describe the Hawke government as one which, like the Whitlam one before it, lurches from crisis to crisis. But if [is] fair to say that Labor's ministers are rapidly being exposed to the fact that government is often about crisis management.

Successful government depends on minimising crises and handling them quickly and professionally. The Hawke government is yet to show it can do that. It is, however, still early days.

Opposition Wants Minister To Stand Down

BK131040 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 13 May 83

[Text] The federal opposition has called on the special minister for state, Mr Young, to stand down until allegations that he leaked matters of national security are cleared up. The opposition says the allegations should be investigated by the Royal Commission into Australia's intelligence gathering organizations announced yesterday.

The controversy over Mr Young is centered on one paragraph in an article in the weekly newspaper, the NATIONAL TIMES, about relations between a former national secretary of the Labor Party, Mr David Combe, and the Soviet diplomat expelled recently for spying, Mr Ivanov. The paragraph refers to an alleged conversation between Mr Combe and an opinion poll proprietor on the day Mr Ivanov was expelled.

Mr Young, a member of the cabinet's subcommittee on national and international security, has said the information in the paragraph is wrong in every respect.

Commission To View Ivanov Case

BK171203 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 17 May 83

[Text] The federal government has announced the terms of reference for the Royal Commission into Australia's intelligence gathering services. The prime minister, Mr Hawke, said the commission's investigations would include the relationship between a former national secretary of the Labor Party, Mr David Combe, and the Soviet diplomat, Mr Valeriy Ivanov, recently expelled for spying.

The commission would look into the circumstances surrounding Mr Ivanov's expulsion, Mr Combe's involvement in the expulsion and the government's subsequent action.

Recently, the prime minister told parliament that Mr Combe's relationship with Mr Ivanov had given rise to serious concerns about security and that Mr Combe had been or appeared to have been compromised by Mr Ivanov. Today, Mr Hawke said the commission would also examine whether agencies such as the Australian Security Intelligence Organization had properly and effectively served Australia's interests and whether any changes in existing law and practice were needed.

Mr Hawke said the commission's terms of reference would show that the government was committed to a more effective intelligence gathering system.

In another development, the federal opposition demanded that the Royal Commission's terms of reference be widened to cover an examination of whether confidential information had been leaked about Mr Ivanov's expulsion.

USSR Embassy Denies Political Funding

BK190918 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] The Soviet Embassy in Canberra has denied an allegation that a Soviet diplomat, who was expelled recently for alleged spying, provided or attempted to provide substantial financial assistance to two political organizations in Australia. The allegation was made in Parliament by a Liberal Party front-bencher, Mr Hodgman, who later said he would give documented evidence on the matter to the proposed Royal Commission into Australia's security organization.

A spokesman for the Soviet Embassy in Canberra says that to its knowledge, the expelled diplomat, Mr Ivanov, did nothing beyond the normal diplomatic practice. He described speculation about offers of financial assistance to political organizations as (?pure) wishful thinking.

Radio Australia's Canberra office says Mr Hodgman's evidence to the Royal Commission is expected to claim that Mr Ivanov was paying large accounts for two political organizations, the total sum being more than \$200,000. Our office says his evidence is expected to relate to Labor Party election funding. The prime minister, Mr Hawke, has told parliament that he received no information from any source concerning Mr Hodgman's allegation.

He criticized Mr Hodgman for implying that he must have had some information on the matter.

Opposition On KGB Funds

BK191355 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1110 GMT 19 May 83

[From the "Australian Insight" program]

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Hawke, has launched a strong attack in parliament on a senior member of the opposition, Mr Michael Hodgman, following a report in a Melbourne newspaper. The MELBOURNE AGE quoted Mr Hodgman as saying an expelled Soviet diplomat, Mr Valeriy Ivanov, had paid election expenses on behalf of the Australian Labor Party [ALP]. Mr Ivanov was recently expelled following allegations that he was a KGB spy who had cultivated a relationship with a senior member of the Labor Party. A Royal Commission--the highest level of judicial inquiry in Australia--has been instructed to investigate the circumstances surrounding the expulsion as part of its inquiry into Australia's security forces. This report from Richard Andrews, in Canberra:

Answering a question in Parliament, Mr Hawke described Mr Hodgman's conduct as beneath contempt for statements he had made to a Melbourne newspaper. Mr Hawke was referring to an article which quoted Mr Hodgman as saying he would find it incredible if the prime minister did not know of the matters involved. According to Mr Hawke, Mr Hodgman's statements were inconsistent at three conversations they had and which the prime minister asserted he had no knowledge to support the allegations.

Mr Hodgman has claimed to have evidence that the expelled Russian diplomat used a company as a cover for money channelled into two Australian organizations. Mr Hodgman refuses to name the organizations, saying he wants to wait for the Royal Commission to present his evidence. However, it is a common inference that he means the ALP, and the opposition spokesman is capitalizing on publicity of the so-called Combe affair.

This involved the revelation that Mr Hawke had told his ministers not to deal with Mr David Combe, a private lobbyist and consultant on government matters, who is a former national secretary of the ALP. Mr Combe was friendly with Mr Ivanov before the alleged spy was expelled. I asked Mr Hodgman how he thought Mr Ivanov had operated:

[Begin Hodgman recording] Well, quite obviously, I'm not going to go into great detail because that will go to the Royal Commission. But I can say this: There's no question of the Soviet Embassy writing a check to such-and-such a group or organization. What is done is they were laundering. They have a conduit through which the money is passed through several intermediaries, thereby making it difficult for people to check and trace where it has come from.

This Mr Radio Australia will know that this is the traditional way the KGB operates [sentence as heard]. This Mr Radio Australia will know that the KGB is always endeavoring to infiltrate its intentions and activities into the

political affairs of countries such as Australia and many others. Now I'm saying that the evidence that I have established a prima facie case that a conduit was used, that intermediaries were employed, that money which originated with Ivanov eventually came through to the recipient or to beneficiaries of the recipient in respect to which those payments were made.

[Question] How do you think the KGB would use the two organizations to which it channeled funds?

[Answer] Obviously, in a launching process, it is always important to try and have organizations which can be utilized where there would be, perhaps, no suspicion that they were involved, or where, for example, it might be very difficult to check the ins and outs of their financial dealings. The KGB are past masters of finding ways and means of getting money from point A to point B. In this particular case, the modus operandi which has been used is of such a nature that there is a fault in the system, it is through that fault in the system that I have come into possession of information. In other words, there is evidence which I believe--in my possession--will demonstrate that there are matters linking certain monies with certain payers.

[Question] The former national secretary of the ALP, Mr David Combe, has been linked to Mr Ivanov. Do you think Mr Combe may have been used in this channeling operation?

[Answer] I won't comment at all on Mr David Combe. It would be very wrong for me to do so in view of the way Mr Combe has already been subjected, in my humble opinion, to very unfair treatment in relation to this matter.

[Question] What of the prime minister, Mr Hawke? What knowledge do you think he had of the whole matter?

[Answer] Oh, Mr Hawke is really incredible. I went out of my way yesterday to make it very clear in my question that I was not alleging that he, Mr Hawke, knew about these matters, at the time that they occurred. Mr Hawke, in a number of conversations which he has detailed to the house today, had indicated to me--starting from a provisional recollection through to a confirmed recollection--that he has never been briefed on these matters. That's what Mr Hawke says and Mr Hawke will now have to live by that.

[Question] And finally, Mr Hodgman, to what extent do you think the coming Royal Commission will discover further KGB activities in Australia?

[Answer] KGB operations are always very skillfully carried out. They're always very difficult to uncover. I for one do not believe that Mr Ivanov was the only KGB agent in Australia; there are many others. Indeed, others have already stepped into Mr Ivanov's shoes in accordance with the normal Soviet KGB practice. I would think there is every chance that in the Royal Commission there will be material put which will expose this scourge and get rid of it from our country; and I mean that, because I believe the KGB's activities in Australia are the greatest threat to our national security that I can bring to mind. [End Hodgman recording]

Mr Michael Hodgman, the opposition spokesman on immigration and ethnic affairs.

I approached a number of government ministers, including the prime minister, to comment on the matters Mr Hodgman raised. However, they either declined or were unavailable. This may have been due to sensitivity on the matter or an awareness that it is extremely difficult to disprove such allegations once they gain currency. As a spokesman for one minister put it: The more you deny such charges, the more attention you attract to them.

Hawke to Discuss Economy

BK231041 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 23 May 83

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Hawke, says he will have talks on the American economy and its effect on Australia when he visits the United States next month.

Mr Hawke says the health of the American economy determines the health of the world economy, including Australia. The prime minister will have talks with senior American officials, including President Reagan, as part of a 21-day overseas trip.

Mr Hawke begins his trip with a visit to Papua New Guinea on 2 June. He says Papua New Guinea is Australia's closest neighbor and a country for which Australia has a significant degree of responsibility.

Mr Hawke will also address the conference of the International Labor Organization in Switzerland where he is expected to stress the need for the free association of nations such as Poland.

The prime minister will also visit Indonesia, Britain and France.

CSO: 4200/604

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON BANGLADESH PRESIDENT'S 12-13 MAY VISIT

BK201045 Rangoon WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 14 May 83 pp 1, 5

[Text] Rangoon, 13 May--The following is the joint communique issued on the occasion of the goodwill visit of Lieutenant-General Hussain Muhammad Ershad, president of the Council of Minister of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, to the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma on 12 and 13 May 1983:

1. At the invitation of His Excellency U Maung Maung Kha, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, His Excellency Lieutenant General Hussain Mohammad Ershad, NDC, PSC, president of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, accompanied by Begum Raushan Ershad, paid a goodwill visit to the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma on 12 and 13 May 1983.
2. The president of the Council of Ministers' delegation included His Excellency Syed Najmuddin Hashim, minister for information; His Excellency Major General Mohabbat Jan Chowdhury, minister for home affairs; Major General Abdul Mannaf, PSC, zonal martial law administrator; and His Excellency Mr A. H. S. Ataul Karim, foreign secretary, among others.
3. The president of the council of ministers, Begum Raushan Ershad and the accompanying delegation were accorded a very warm and cordial welcome reflecting the close bonds of friendship and traditional ties between the governments and the peoples of the two neighbouring countries.
4. His Excellency U San Yu, president of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, received the president of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bangladesh and had a friendly exchange of views with him.
5. During the visit, His Excellency Lieutenant General Hussain Mohammad Ershad, NDC, PSC, laid a wreath at the martyrs' mausoleum.
6. Their excellencies the prime minister of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma and the president of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bangladesh held friendly and fruitful discussions on bilateral relations as well as on regional and international issues of common interest and concern. The talks were held in an atmosphere of utmost cordiality and complete understanding.

7. In these talks, the prime minister of Burma was assisted by His Excellency General Thura Kyaw Htin, deputy prime minister and minister for defense; His Excellency U Chit Hlaing, minister for foreign affairs; His Excellency U Khin Maung Gyi, minister for trade; His Excellency U Bo Ni, minister for home and religious affairs; His Excellency U Aung Kyaw Myint, minister for information and for culture; His Excellency U Thein Han, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma to Bangladesh, and other senior officials from the prime minister's office and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The president of the Council of Ministers of Bangladesh was assisted by His Excellency Syed Najmuddin Hashim, minister for information; His Excellency Major General Mohabbat Jan Chowdhury, minister for home affairs; Major General Abdul Mannaf, PSC, zonal martial law administrator; His Excellency Mr A. H. S. Ataul Karim, foreign secretary; His Excellency Mr M. Keramat Ali, ambassador of the People's Republic of Bangladesh to Burma, and other senior officials.

8. The two leaders underscored that Burma and Bangladesh were bound by the traditional ties of geography, history and culture. They expressed deep satisfaction at the positive development of good neighbourly relations between Burma and Bangladesh and reaffirmed their desire to intensify efforts for further strengthening and consolidating the friendship and cooperation between the two countries. They expressed their firm conviction that the Burma-Bangladesh border would always remain one of peace and tranquility in keeping with the spirit of everlasting friendship and goodwill between the two neighbouring countries.

9. Both leaders noted with deep satisfaction that exchange of visits at the leadership level had made significant contributions to the deepening of relations between Burma and Bangladesh. They considered these visits as important milestones in the annals of relations between the two countries. They emphasised the necessity of continued exchange of visits of the leaders of the two countries for further enhancing friendship, understanding and cooperation between Burma and Bangladesh.

10. The two leaders expressed gratification at the conclusion of various mutually beneficial agreements on general trade, air services, demarcation of the Naf River Boundary, border arrangements and cooperation, and on land boundary. They expressed their firm conviction that any negotiations to be held between Burma and Bangladesh in the future would likewise result in successful conclusion in keeping with the spirit of good neighbourliness, friendship, mutual understanding and complete trust.

11. The two leaders reviewed the international situation and noted with satisfaction the similarity in their views on many of the issues. They reaffirmed their two governments' firm commitment to the cause of peace and progress in the region in particular and the world at large. Both leaders also reiterated Burma and Bangladesh's firm adherence to the UN Charter and underscored the need for all states to strictly observe the principles of sovereign equality, territorial integrity, inviolability of frontiers, non-interference and non-intervention in the internal affairs of other states, non-use of force and peaceful settlement of disputes.

12. Both leaders reiterated their full support for the 1971 UN Resolution on Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace. They expressed the hope that conditions would soon be created for the successful holding of the proposed Conference on Indian Ocean in Colombo.

13. The prime minister apprised the president of the Council of Ministers of the policies adopted by the Government of Burma in consolidating the country's independence and sovereignty and promoting friendly relations with all countries of the world. The president of the Council of Ministers expressed understanding and appreciation of Burma's efforts in promoting peace and good neighbourliness.

14. The president of the Council of Ministers outlined the foreign policy of Bangladesh. He also gave an account of Bangladesh's endeavors for a structured multi-sectoral South Asian Regional Cooperation and the progress achieved so far in realisation of this objective.

The prime minister appreciated the initiatives taken by Bangladesh for promoting cooperation among South Asian countries as contributing to the betterment of the quality of life of the peoples of the region.

15. The president of the Council of Ministers informed the prime minister of the positive outcome of the Seventh Summit of the Non-aligned Conference held in New Delhi in last March. He noted with satisfaction that the summit had contributed to the strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the movement. He underscored that Bangladesh would, in close cooperation with other like-minded countries, continue to work for maintaining the movement's independent and non-bloc character through rededication to the original and authentic principles. The prime minister thanked the president of the Council of Ministers for apprising him of Bangladesh's position.

16. The two leaders expressed concern over the continuing deterioration of the international economic situation and recognized the need for the developing nations to explore all possible avenues for strengthening mutually beneficial cooperation amongst themselves. While reaffirming their commitment to the establishment of a new international economic order based on justice and equity, both leaders underscored their determination to continue to strengthen their efforts in international fora for the attainment of this objective.

17. The prime minister of Burma noted with satisfaction that the visit of the president of the Council of Ministers of Bangladesh had made a significant contribution to the further deepening of the time-tested friendship, understanding and cooperation between the two neighbouring countries.

18. The president of the Council of Ministers of Bangladesh expressed his deep appreciation and gratitude to the prime minister and to the friendly government and people of Burma for the very warm reception and generous hospitality extended to him, his wife and the members of his delegation throughout their stay in Burma.

19. His Excellency Lieutenant General Hussain Mohammad Ershad, NDC, PSC, president of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, extended cordial invitations to His Excellency U San Yu, president, and His Excellency U Maung Maung Kha, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma to visit Bangladesh. The invitations were accepted with great pleasure.

CSO: 4200/603

U YE GAUNG ADDRESSES MEETING ON AGRICULTURE

BK220917 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 21 Apr 83

[Text] A meeting to review accomplishments in the agricultural, forestry, meat and fish production sectors in the fourth quarter of 1982-83 opened today at the conference hall of the Agriculture Corporation on Natmauk Road, Rangoon. Minister for Agriculture and Forests U Ye Gaung delivered the opening address.

Present at the meeting were Minister for Livestock Breeding and Fisheries Maj Gen Tin Sein and Deputy Minister Col Sein Tun; Deputy Minister for Trade U Ba Hla; Deputy Minister for Industry I U Maung Ohn; Deputy Minister for Industry II U Kyaw Za; Deputy Minister for Agriculture and Forests U Hlaing Myint; Vice Chairman of the Peasants Organization U Soe, Secretary U Than Yu and executive committee members; directors general, managing directors, general managers and deputy general managers of departments and corporations under the Agriculture and Forests Ministry, the Livestock Breeding and Fisheries Ministry, the Trade Ministry, the Industry I Ministry, and the Industry II Ministry; Sagaing Division People's Council Chairman Col Thura Kyaw Zwa; state and division people's council executive committee members who are in charge of agriculture, forestry, meat and fish production sectors; managers of state and divisional agriculture corporations; and division heads and responsible officials of the Settlements and Land Records Department and the Agricultural Mechanization Department.

In his opening address, Minister U Ye Gaung said the total value of net output at constant prices for the agriculture sector in 1982-83 was planned to be 4,986,800,000 kyat. This is 5.2 percent above last year's target. According to provisional data submitted to the fourth meeting of the third people's meeting, the value of net output reached 5,263,100,000 kyat, which is 8.9 percent above last year. The 1982-83 agriculture production was very good, he said. However, he said that if cultivation and production data were studied for each key crop, some crops did better than planned while many crops performed below planned targets. It will be necessary, he said, to make efforts to ensure that grains, oil crops and industrial raw material crops were developed proportionately. He noted that although it is true that crop production greatly depends on weather conditions, we must do our best to ensure the steady development of crops.

Food crops which can be produced locally must be cultivated until self-sufficiency is ensured. He said crops must be developed both quantitatively and qualitatively. As the state is assisting in the development of agriculture by supplying

supplementary agricultural goods, such as fertilizers and pesticides, efforts must be to boost production accordingly.

He said the meat and fish production sectors also exceeded the targets set for 1982-83. The sectors recorded a 6.5 percent growth above last year, he said, and added that that momentum must be maintained so that efforts can be made to ensure development continues in the meat and fish production sectors in 1983-84.

The forestry sector, the minister said, also produced more than the target set, and production was 11.3 percent above last year. He called for efforts also to realize the production target set for 1983-84. U Ye Gaung also noted that when generating forests for firewood to be used on a regular basis, varieties of trees which grow fast and from which the leaves can also be utilized must be planted. Village forest areas must be cultivated, but a substitute energy source for daily cooking must be found as the population is growing with each passing day. Plans are being implemented to make biogas production and utilization common in every village and township in all states and divisions. He called for collective efforts in this venture.

The minister said since working for the development of agricultural, forestry and meat and fish production sectors means working for the development of the country and the people, everyone must work in unity to achieve this end.

Next, representatives of states and divisions discussed accomplishments in the sectors in 1982-83 as well as plans made and work done for the implementation of the 1983-84 plans. The meeting ended in the afternoon.

The meeting continues on 22 April.

CSO: 4211/28

'KOMPAS' ON NORMALIZING PRC RELATIONS

BK251540 Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 16 May 83 pp 4, 5

[Article by Budiono Kusumohamijoyo, Staff Lecturer, Faculty of Law and Faculty of Political Science, Parahiyangan University, Bandung--passage within slant-lines published in italics, in English]

[Text] When in 1967 a new and pragmatic Indonesian Government and an old and dogmatic Chinese Government agreed to let Romania represent their respective state interests, both actually exercised self-restraint--actually the two were filled with anger--and began to lay down long-range political strategy. If at that time the two sides were openly angry at each other, they would have simply severed their lawful, international relations.

Beijing began to see the answer to its homework in 1976, when the Soviet Navy and Air Force began to utilize Cam Ranh and Da Nang. Meanwhile, since the exposure of /"the Beijing connection"/ 18 years ago, Indonesia has not yet seen the urgent need to bring its political and diplomatic calculations to completion. In other words, a post-Mao new and pragmatic (read: shrewd) China has received no due response. The question now is: How long can Jakarta hold on to its position and leave Beijing continuously in a sullen state?

The Beijing Government has hinted in various ways to make known its intentions. The latest hint has been made cautiously but clearly and has been conveyed by a go-between in an equally cautious manner. Therefore, we can guess that the Chinese Government has long been ready to normalise diplomatic relations with Jakarta and that now it wants to fathom the constellation of the pros and cons of normalization in Indonesia.

On this basis, it would be wise to prevent ourselves from falling headlong into a political trap and cause real trouble to Pejambon [foreign affairs department]. Adam Malik [former vice president] has given notice which deserves our attention. He says: Hopefully, Indonesia, in the end, will not fall into a sullen state like China, just because we were confused in understanding the concepts of our own national interests.

To say that national interests must be given first consideration in diplomatic relations is only half the truth, like saying that in international politics there are no permanent friends or foes. Do not forget that before an Indones-

ian president said /"go to hell"/ to Washington's address--and the Indonesian people cheerfully listened. It happened not long after President Kennedy successfully did his part in pressuring the Netherlands to surrender Irian Jaya to Indonesia.

In 1967, Indonesian national interests demanded the freezing of diplomatic relations with China, but in "such and such" year (God knows when) it is possible that the same national interests will demand the contrary. Therefore, it now appears that it is more useful to think how to normalize diplomatic relations with China and put them in such proportions solely beneficial to Indonesian national interests.

Given that the national interest is a constant, then the tool serving it is a variable changing in step with those in the national constellation as well as in the international one. Diplomatic relations are mere instruments serving the national interest. Therefore, for the sake of national interests /an sich/ [as published] the establishment or the severance of diplomatic relations can be either advantageous or disadvantageous. Any instrument will be beneficial, if we know how and when to use it, and harmful, if we know nothing about it.

Meanwhile, drastic developments taking place in the past decade did not allow us to articulate our national interests as we had been able to do in 1967. The Sino-American reconciliation, the Sino-Soviet rapprochement, the Japanese emancipation, the Vietnamese integration as well as the PRC success with its ICBM experiments--all this obliged us to place Indonesia's national interests on a new world map of international politics. If we are careless, indifferent and do not care to listen carefully, the other side will do it and, perhaps, in a way harmful to our own national interests.

The subject of national interests comes up, because we have to deal with the national interests of others. Therefore, national interests cannot be looked at as "a domestic situation."

Moreover, one must not automatically associate national interests with the PKI [Communist Party of Indonesia] extermination campaign or with plans to control the Hoa Kiau [Overseas Chinese], because national interests are more substantial than these problems. The PKI and Hoa Kiau problems (they are not homogenous) must be solely handled as "domestic affairs" especially if we are convinced of our own sovereignty.

Having such confidence, Indonesia does not have to depend at all on a Chinese "guarantee" of noninterference. Such a guarantee must lie in our own hands. It is on this basis that Indonesia must decide whether or not to normalize diplomatic relations.

Communist Subversion Criteria

Amid a flood of reports on the expulsion of KGB men and a series of /"sea feasts"/ with /"whiskey on the rocks"/ (which may also be held in one of the Indonesian straits), it is naive to be aware only of the danger posed by the Chinese communist subversion. Subversion from anywhere poses a danger. The

Chinese model of subversion is still not far from "hiding in the jungle" (Burma, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand) while the Soviet model is more massive (Angola, Nicaragua, Afghanistan, Kampuchea) and more disturbing because it is backed by advanced technology. The Vietnamese subversion, which has been going on for more than 20 years in Thailand, should also not be forgotten. Therefore, if it is merely due to the danger posed by communist subversion, Indonesia should also have frozen its diplomatic relations with Moscow and Hanoi. Moreover, Moscow also had a part in the 1965 crisis.

It is true that in its relations with Moscow and Hanoi, Jakarta has no complicated obstacle as in its relation with Beijing in view of the question of some 4 million overseas Chinese. Nevertheless, this question of some 4 million overseas Chinese. Nevertheless, this question should be dealt with through a careful and correct approach. To treat all overseas Chinese as Chinese communist "fifth column" can be a great miscalculation.

As pointed out by Adam Malik, not all overseas Chinese like communist China. To treat them as communists may result in Indonesia losing tactical partners in negotiations with the Chinese Government. As is known, a substantial number of Indonesian overseas Chinese (at least 1.6 million) who are not needed and also not liked by Beijing, are affiliated with Singapore, Hong Kong (Xiang-kang), and Taiwan--all medium capital and technological centers.

It would not be a mistake to say that careful distinction of friend from non-friend and foe as well will greatly help toward making a correct calculation and therefore also toward success in facing Beijing. Alertness toward communist Chinese subversion should not make us negligent of Soviet and Vietnamese subversion, and any effort to control overseas Chinese in our country should also not make nonfriends become real foes in the end, although efforts to integrate them have met with considerable complications.

Our common task lies more in efforts to convince the Chinese government that we exercise sovereignty over our internal affairs and that we are capable of exercising this sovereignty without its guarantee. Another question is more to do with Indonesian reaction to global political developments.

To Acquire the "China Card"

This is the global development which created the urgency to formulate an alternative in serving Indonesia's national interest. The world was shocked when Nixon and Kissinger made their "brilliant" flight to Beijing more than 10 years ago. The Soviet Union was particularly concerned because the United States had seized the opportunity to play the "China card" against Moscow. In April 1979 people began to view with suspicion the exchange of "peace messages" between Moscow and Beijing in early spring.

I have lengthily discussed the consequences of a possible Sino-Soviet reconciliation here (KOMPAS 11 July 1979). Meanwhile we are yet to play the "China card" to counter the increasing presence of the Soviet Navy in the South China Sea, the Indian Ocean, and the Pacific. The Kremlin has been ahead in its efforts, at least, "to grab the dragon's tail." In fact, should we have this

"China card" it could have been used in efforts to pressure Vietnam not to talk again about the "Thalweg theory" (read: Greater Natuna Island group) and to withdraw from Kampuchea.

It is alright for us to consider Chinese communism as more lethal than Soviet communism. However, in some Asian-Pacific problems, Beijing can be used as a "China card" in facing the Soviet Union. The rulers of Tian An Men (Gate of Heavenly Peace) were the only superpower which gave no half-hearted support when Indonesia and Malaysia jointly launched a strategic step to nationalize the Melaka Strait on 6 November 1971. It was also Beijing which expressed explicit support for ZOPFAN [Zone of Peace, Freedom, and Neutrality] while branding Vietnam's ZOOIPAN [Zone of Genuine Independence, Peace, and Neutrality] as a deceit. Whether there is a "hidden motive" in its expression of support is another matter which we should investigate.

It was also China which "gave a lesson" to Vietnam when Gen Van Tien Dung invaded Kampuchea and installed Heng Samrin in Phnom Penh by bypassing the Security Council and other equally slow procedures. Like Indonesia, China also rejected the /"Collective security proposal for Asia"/, that is, the political torpedo which was launched by Brezhnev in 1969.

Alongside all these actions, it is an undeniable fact that the foreign policy of the Chinese Government and the Chinese Communist Party is full of contradictions. It is no secret that the PRC has been using a "double standard" in its foreign policy, and Beijing says so without remorse. During Deng Xiaoping's tour of some ASEAN states at the end of 1978, Beijing Radio sent warm congratulatory messages to the CPT (Muang Thai) [Communist Party of Thailand], the CPM (Malaysia) and the PKI as well. The "double standard" doctrine allows for establishing /government to government/ relations which are at variance with /party to party/ relations; in fact, these two kinds of relationships can be completely different from each other.

It is exactly this "double standard" which has to be tackled so as to prevent a situation in which the underground PKI maintains relations with Beijing but not the legal Indonesian Government. Moreover, since we know that the similarity between the dogmatic Mao and the pragmatic Deng lies in their determination to carry out their /"internationalistic obligations"/ which are nothing but the effort to expand the communist sphere of influence worldwide, it is necessary for Indonesia to capitalize on each opportunity to strengthen its "bargaining position" with China.

The fact now is that dealing with Deng Xiaoping's China, which tends to worship high precision missile technology, is more complicated than dealing with Mao Zedong's China which could find satisfaction in being able to revile the U.S. as a "paper tiger." It is exactly under these circumstances that Indonesia should capitalize on Beijing's hints, that is before we face a different situation which must be handled with a /"political cleverness"/ which, as experience tells us, is a rare thing in history.

The Beijing government at present is in a not-very-ideal position. Its /"four modernization"/ program has run into a snag, Sino-American relations

suffer from stagnation due to Ronald Reagan's actions on Taiwan, technological cooperation with Japan is not so smooth while Vietnam is acting up along its southern border and hopes for attaining stability along its northern border are hampered by a succession crisis in [the] Kremlin.

In a situation like this, an offer by China to normalize relations with a country like Indonesia can be interpreted that China is offering its "own card." The best thing to do is just to take the "China card" right now, before the situation changes and we have to "buy" it instead.

We understand that there is international sympathy and antipathy among the majority of nations. It is like many Indonesian feeling proud to be able to let others know that they have just come back from New York or Paris while lacking the interest in having anything to do with Beijing or Pyongyang.

This kind of sentiment is not relevant to the formulation of a foreign policy. Because of an unpleasant political or cultural experience, we may be averse to a diplomatic relationship, such as the Jakarta-Beijing diplomatic relationship, but do not equate "aversion" with "dispensability." In the same manner, do not equate those who by careful calculations advocate the normalization of RI [Republic of Indonesia]--PRC relations with those who are "pro-China." Quite often, those who are deeply aware of their national interests are unpopular in their own time, and here exactly lies the value of understanding history.

Be that as it may, should the need of normalizing RI-PRC relations be strongly influenced by "aversion," then simply limit the Chinese Embassy staff to five persons: An ambassador, a secretary, an adjutant, a driver and a cook! What is important is that Indonesia must be able to hold direct talks with a /superpower/ which cannot be ignored in the current established network of international law and politics, so that Jakarta needs not always depend on a mediator, whose services cannot always be relied upon.

Whether we like it or not, the FRC has veto power in the UN which constitutes the main international forum in our time. Do not let Beijing resort to its "UN card" each time it has to deal with an Indonesian problem just because in matters of normalizing diplomatic relations, it does not see the need of maintaining a "thought of indispensability" and eventually shifting to a more pragmatic attitude, finding it easier to show "aversion" to Indonesia.

CSO: 4213/521

JAPAN, HONG KONG LEAD IN FOREIGN INVESTMENT

BK190755 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0701 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] Jakarta, 19 May (ANTARA/OANA)--Japan ranks on top of 28 countries that invested capital in Indonesia in the past 15 years (1967-1982) with a total investment of U.S. dollars 4.344 billion in altogether 208 projects, according to figures provided to ANTARA by the Capital Investment Coordination Board (BKPM).

The British colony Hong Kong takes second place with 143 projects worth U.S. dollars 1.193 billion, followed (in the group of ten biggest investors) by Canada (five projects--U.S. dollars 863.3 million), the United States (73 projects--U.S. dollars 663.7 million), The Netherlands (43 projects--U.S. dollars 551.5 million), West Germany (21 projects--U.S. dollars 295 million), the Philippines (13 projects--U.S. dollars 290.9 million), the United Kingdom (46 projects--U.S. dollars 286.7 million), Switzerland (20 projects--U.S. dollars 247.1 million) and Australia (35 projects--U.S. dollars 226.8 million).

BKPM data show that not a single socialist country has shown interest in investing capital in Indonesia, despite the policy of BKPM to provide both socialist and non-socialist countries with the same services and facilities.

The Bahamas, Brunei, Surinam and Liberia are among small countries which have made use of the investment opportunity in Indonesia, generally in the chemical industry and wood processing sectors.

In addition to projects of the respective 28 countries, there are 69 projects financed as joint ventures each involving several countries, worth a combined U.S. dollars 1.788 billion.

The entire total and value of all projects (by the 28 countries severally and jointly financed ventures) come to 811 projects with an investment value of U.S. dollars 11.777 billion.

One example of a jointly financed project is the ASEAN fertilizer project in Aceh undertaken by Japan in cooperation with ASEAN member countries.

To attract investors, BKPM has sent teams to various European countries and the United States to offer projects still open to foreign investment, and opened representative offices in Frankfurt (West Germany), Paris and New York.

In spite of the world economic recession, BKPM has predicted that investments this year will rise by some 22 percent to about RPT 4.5 trillion (U.S. dollars 4.64 billion), in PMDN (domestic) and PMA (foreign) investments.

The biggest foreign investors for 1982 were Japan (U.S. dollars 683.5 million), United Kingdom (U.S. dollars 163.6 million), Switzerland (U.S. dollars 95.6 million), West Germany (U.S. dollars 75 million and the United States (U.S. dollars 68 million).

The list of foreign countries that made investments in Indonesia from 1967 to December 1982 is as follows: [figures as received]

NO	Investing country	Number of projects	Investment in U.S. million dollar
1.	United States	73	663.7
2.	Canada	5	863.3
3.	Japan	208	4,343.7
4.	South Korea	16	163.7
5.	Hong Kong	134	1,193.0
6.	Taiwan	4	129.6
7.	Singapore	33	167.0
8.	Malaysia	17	47
9.	Philippines	13	290.9
10.	India	11	167.4
11.	Australia	35	226.8
12.	New Zealand	2	0.9
13.	Belgium	14	93.1
14.	Denmark	4	34.3
15.	France	11	61.5
16.	Italy	2	18.5
17.	Netherlands	43	551.1
18.	West Germany	21	295.0
19.	United Kingdom	46	286.7
20.	Switzerland	20	247.1
21.	Panama	8	64.5
22.	Thailand	7	21.6
23.	Lichtenstein	4	17.8
24.	Brunei	4	16.8
25.	Norway	2	15.4
26.	Surinam	1	6.1
27.	Bahama	2	2.4
28.	Liberia	2	0.5
29.	Groups of countries	69	1,787.9
	Total	811	11,777.3

CSO: 4200/602

PKI PRESENCE AT KARL MARX CONFERENCE NOTED

BK250837 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0807 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Jakarta, 25 May (ANTARA/OANA)--The presence of the self-styled secretary of the Overseas Affairs Committee of the now banned Indonesian Communist Party (PKI), Thomas Sinuraya, and the committee member, Satia Jaja Dudiman, in the International Conference on Karl Marx in East Berlin last April was condemned by three Islamic leaders.

The three are chief of the overseas relations of the House of Representatives (DPR) Ismail Hasan Matareum; member of the (Committee I) Amin Iskandar; and chief of the foreign relations of the Muhammadiyah Islamic Organization Lukman Harun.

In a separate statement to ANTARA here Wednesday, the three figures deplored the West German [as received] authorities which had allowed the self-claimed PKI leaders to join the Karl Marx conference lasting from 14-16 April.

According to the IMPACT INTERNATIONAL magazine, London, issued between 13-26 May this year, the International Conference on Karl Marx was designed for Communist Party representatives from 111 countries.

The problem is, according to Ismail Hasan Matareum, the East German Government has for long been informed of the uprooting and prohibition of the Indonesian Communist Party (PKI) in accordance with the Congress (MPR) decree.

"But to our surprise, there are persons said to be representatives of the banned PKI organization," Ismail Hasan Matareum, said.

Ismail Hasan called on the people to step up vigilance against efforts now being made by PKI remnants abroad to revive the banned political organization.

The member of Parliament also spoke of the fact that the PKI remnants had been supported by the communist countries to continue their illegal efforts.

Amin Iskandar, a member of the DPR's First Committee, said the presence of the self-styled chairman of the "PKI Overseas Affairs Committee" in the Berlin international Karl Marx conference (as reported by the Longon-based IMPACT INTERNATIONAL magazine) indicated that the communists still continued to mobilize the world's communist movements to stage a world revolution.

The communists, he added, also extended assistance for the operation of the movements, usually in the smaller countries of the world.

The fact that the "PKI" was invited to the Karl Marx conference is also a proof that the Soviet bloc is trying to help the comeback of that organization in Indonesia, according to Amin Iskandar.

This act is obviously unfriendly, even hostile, toward Indonesia, he added.

Amin Iskandar urged the government to step up vigilance against the activities of the embassies of the communist countries in Indonesia. In fact, he added, Indonesia should issue a protest against that hostile act.

Dr Lukman Harun criticized strongly the decision of East Germany to invite the Indonesian communist remnants to the Karl Marx conference.

He said the decision proved that East Germany had been helping the remnants of the "PKI" which had been banned in Indonesia. It also showed that the government of that country still acknowledges the existence of that banned party and this is tantamount to interfering in the internal affairs of Indonesia.

He called for continued vigilance in the part of Indonesia.

CSO: 4200/602

JUSTICE MINISTER COMMENTS ON JAKARTA KILLINGS

BK240355 Hong Kong AFP in English 0823 GMT 23 May 83

[Excerpts] Jakarta, 23 May (AFP)--Violence and fear have spread over this capital city after "unknown killers" shot dead more than a dozen suspected criminals in recent days, bringing the number killed in similar incidents this month to more than 20.

Politicians and media here are speculating on the identity of those responsible for the killings which coincide with nation-wide anti-crime operations launched at the beginning of the year to curb a rising crime rate.

Early in March, then-Security Chief Admiral Sudomo had said the crime rate had increased by 22 percent compared with 1981.

Armed Forces Commander and Security Chief Gen Genny Murdani told the press the current anti-crime operations were just the same as the previous ones and that there was "nothing new."

Justice Minister Ali Said commented however that "gang warfare" could be behind the deaths of a number of suspected criminals, but he added that "it could also be security officers."

"It is hard to prove who killed them." Mr Ali Said added, comparing the fight against crime with the "necessary amputation aimed at saving a patient's life."

Police and the military are currently involved in an anti-crime operation, dubbed "Operation Sickle" which local press reports indicate has cost at least 30 lives.

Since the beginning of the year, hundreds of people have been detained and scores of sickles and knives seized during police operations in the Indonesian capital.

Meanwhile, police operations were also underway in central Java where at least 86 suspected criminals have been shot dead since "Operation Gali (wild gangs)" began 6 weeks ago, local press reports said, adding that hundreds have been arrested.

The Jakarta Legal Aid Institute (LBH) and several members of Parliament have criticized the controversial operations which have aroused fear among the population.

Last week, an MP of the army-backed government party Golkar, Sarwono Kusumatmaja, warned against the use of illegal means to curb crime and condemned the "radical means which might prove efficient in the short term but are dangerous in the long term."

CSO: 4200/602

BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION ON INDONESIAN PERSONALITIES

/Unless otherwise noted, the following information on Indonesian personalities has been extracted from Indonesian language sources published in Jakarta./

MINISTER OF STATE B. J. HABIBIE--Dr B. J. Habibie, minister of state for research and technology, has been appointed an honorary member of the oldest scientific institute in Bonn, in the Federal Republic of Germany. He was appointed to the aeronautics and aerospace section of the Deutsche Gesellschaft fur Luft und Raumfahrt (DGLR) /German Society for Flight and Space Travel/, due to his international reputation and standing. The Executive Council of the DGLR took into account the reputation of Dr B. J. Habibie in the field of structural mechanics in general and specifically in the development of the theory of "crack propagation," or the calculation of the spread of a crack in material subject to dynamic movement. This theory was among the scientific work done by Dr Habibie toward the end of the 1960's and had a decisive influence on the quality and security of combat and transport aircraft at the time. The DGLR also took into account the professional influence of Dr Habibie in the aeronautics and aerospace industry of the Federal Republic of Germany, as well as his influence in the development of the international air transport industry in Indonesia. Dr Gero Madelung, the president of the DGLR, in his letter to Habibie informing him of his membership in the society, stated that these views of Dr Habibie's work had been included in a book on aeronautics and aerospace experts and scientists which was published by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and distributed among its member countries, including as well distribution in other advanced industrial countries. The book is also used in the aircraft and aerospace industry in various countries. The appointment of Dr Habibie to the DGLR is the first time this distinction has been given to an Indonesian-born scientist, which places him among the best-known experts in the aeronautics and aerospace field, of whom there are not very many. /Excerpts/ /Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 12 Apr 83 pp 1, 11/ 5170

EIGHT GOVERNORS TO BE REPLACED--Eight provincial governors, who will complete their terms of office this year, will be replaced. They include: E. W. P. Tambunan in North Sumatra, H. Sainan Sagiman in South Sumatra; H. Jasir Hadibroto in Lampung; Ery Soepardjan from East Kalimantan; Andi Oddang from South Sulawesi; Gatot Suherman from West Nusatenggara; Ben Mboi from East Nusatenggara; and Ida Bagus Mantra from Bali. In accordance with the regulations 6 months before

their terms of office are completed, a team sent by the inspector general of the Ministry of Internal Affairs will undertake a direct inspection of their work. The review the team will undertake will cover several criteria, including but not limited to questions involving the budget, administration, and financial affairs, as well as their leadership qualities when they were governors of the areas concerned. The replacement of Soenandar Priyosudarmo as governor of East Java will also be processed, in connection with his appointment as deputy chairman of the DPR/MPR /Parliament and the People's Consultative Assembly/. Soepardjo Roestam, the governor of Central Java, will also be replaced, as he has been appointed minister of internal affairs. His former post as governor of Central Java will temporarily be filled by Lieutenant General Ismail, former commander of Military Region VII/Diponegoro. /Excerpts/ /Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 14 Apr 83 pp 1, 7/ 5170

ABDULAH KAMIL--Abdulah Kamil was installed in office as director general for political affairs in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on Friday /15 April/ at the ministry during a ceremony presided over by Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja. Abdulah Kamil was born in Binjai, West Sumatra, on 27 December 1919. He replaces Munawir Sjadzali, who has been appointed minister of religion by the president. Kamil had previously served as Indonesian ambassador to Yugoslavia, Austria, Bahamas, and Jamaica, and was deputy Indonesian representative to the United Nations. /Excerpts/ /Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 15 Apr 83 p 12/ 5170

APPOINTMENTS IN MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS--Dr Duyono Sosrodarsono, minister of public works, installed Dr Radinal Mochtar in office as new secretary general of the Ministry of Public Works and Dr Sunaryono Danoedjo as director general of project implementation, at a ceremony held at the Ministry of Public Works on Tuesday /5 April/. Dr Radinal Mochtar replaces the minister of public works, who had been secretary general of the ministry before his appointment to the cabinet. Dr Sunaryono replaces Dr Radinal Mochtar as director general of project implementation. Prior to his new assignment Dr Sunaryono Danoedjo was principal director of the construction firm, Perum Perumnas. Dr Radinal was born in Surabaya in 1930. He is not new to the Ministry of Public Works. Since 1965 he has been director of city and regional administration; chief of the Physics Section of the Bureau of Regional Development Planning in BAPPENAS /National Planning Body/; principal director of the construction firm, Perum Perumnas; and director general for project implementation. He has also attended seminars and conferences in various countries. He graduated from the Bandung Technological Institute in the field of architecture in 1960. He has also studied in the United States and Denmark in the planning and housing fields. Since 1960 Dr Sunaryono Danoedjo has worked in the Ministry of Public Works. From 1960-64 he was chief of the Cibeet Irrigation Dam Project, which is part of the Jatiluhur Irrigation Project in West Java. From 1964-69 he was chief of the Public Works Service in Southeast Sulawesi Province. From 1973-75 he was chief of the Bureau of Science and Technology in the Ministry of Public Works. From 1975-78 he was chief of the Research and Development Center and at the same time was chief of the Data Processing and Statistical Center in the Ministry of Public Works. From 1978 to 1983 he was principal director of the construction firm, Perum Perumnas. Dr Sunaryono Danoedjo was born in Yogyakarta in 1935. He graduated from the Faculty of Technology of the University of Gadjah Mada as a civil engineer. /Excerpts/ /Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 5 Apr 83 p 3/ 5170

DR BAMBANG SUMARTONO--Achmad Tahir, minister of tourism, posts, and telecommunications, on Friday /15 April/ will install Dr Bambang Sumartono in office as secretary general of the Ministry of Tourism, Posts, and Telecommunications. Dr Bambang Sumartono had previously been chief of the Bureau of Finance in the Ministry of Finance, according to a SINAR HARAPAN source. /Excerpts/ /Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 14 Apr 83 p 12/ 5170

MAJ GEN IGNATIUS PRANOTO--Maj Gen (Retired) Ignatius Pranoto on Wednesday /13 April/ was installed in office as assistant for national security policy to the coordinating minister for political and security affairs. He was installed in office by Surono, coordinating minister for political and security affairs. Maj Gen Pranoto had previously been commanding general of the Armed Forces Staff and Command School, deputy commander of Defense Area I in Medan, and commander of Military Region XVI/Udayana in Bali. /Excerpt/ /Jakarta KOMPAS 15 Apr 83 p 12/ 5170

MAJOR GENERAL SOEGIARTO--The post of commander of Military Region VII/Diponegoro will be transferred on 7 April from the former incumbent, Lieutenant General Ismail, to his replacement, Major General Soegiarto, at Wisma Pancasila Hall in Semarang, at a ceremony presided over by Lieutenant General Rudini, Army chief of staff. Lt Col Antono Margi, director of community relations for the Central Java and Yogyakarta Regional Special Branch Office, stated on Tuesday /5 April/ that Major General Soegiarto would also assume his duties at the same time as chief of the Central Java and Yogyakarta Special Branch Office, commander of the Central Java and Yogyakarta Security and Order Command, chairman of Regional Security Operations, and chairman of the Regional Civil Affairs "G" Staff. Major General Soegiarto had previously been commander of Military Region XI/Hasanudin. Lieutenant General Ismail will be acting governor of Central Java. Major General Soegiarto attended the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Gadjah Mada before he entered the first class at the National Military Academy. After graduating from the academy, the young officer, who was born in Karanganyar on 2 June 1936, was appointed a platoon commander in Battalion 313 in the Siliwangi Division in Cipanas, Bogor Regency. He was later commander of Battalion 401 in the Banteng Raiders in KOSTRAD /Army Strategic Corps/, with his headquarters at Sron dol, Semarang Regency. He was then assigned as commander of Infantry Brigade 17 (Airborne) in KOSTRAD in Bandung. He commanded Indonesian troops in East Timor and was commander of combat forces in KOSTRAD. He received a special promotion from lieutenant colonel to colonel because of his leadership qualities. /Excerpts/ /Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 6 Apr 83 pp 1, 12/ 5170

LIEUTENANT GENERAL ISMAIL--Lieutenant General Ismail, who has recently assumed his duties as acting governor of Central Java, was born in Maos (Central Java) in 1927. He attended a MULO /junior technical high school during the Dutch colonial period/ and holds a bachelor's degree in administration. His military training includes attendance at the Military Academy in the Federal Republic of Germany, the National Military Academy (1945-48), and the sixth class in the National Defense Institute. He has served as staff officer with the Army general staff in Yogyakarta, a platoon commander in Infantry Brigade X, second deputy assistant in KOSTRAD /Army Strategic Corps/, secretary of the National Defense Institute, chief of staff of KOSTRAD, and commander of KOSTRAD. /Excerpts/ /Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 6 Apr 83 pp 1, 12/ 5170

BRIGADIER GENERAL SOETEDJO---Lieutenant General Rudini, Army chief of staff, presided over a change of command ceremony in Ujungpandang /South Sulawesi/ at which Major General Soegiarto relinquished his duties as commander of Military Region XIV/Hasanudin to his replacement, Brigadier General Soetedjo. The ceremony took place on Wednesday /13 April/. After this change of command ceremony a further change of command ceremony was held involving the post of commander of the Regional Special Branch Office, commander of the Regional Security and Order Command for South and Southeast Sulawesi, chairman of the Regional Civil Affairs Council, and chairman of the Regional Security Operations Staff. These positions were also transferred from Major General Soegiarto to Brigadier General Soetedjo, in the presence of the commander of Defense Area III. Brigadier General Soetedjo was born in Cilacap, Central Java, on 23 July 1937. He graduated in 1961 from the National Military Academy in Magelang /Central Java/. His last previous post was that of commander of Combat Command II in KOSTRAD /Army Strategic Corps/. An infantry officer, he qualified for command as a paratrooper, and most of his career as a troop leader has been spent with the paratroops in RPKAD /Army Commandos/, the Siliwangi Division, and KOSTRAD. After graduating from the National Military Academy he was assigned to West Sumatra (Military Region III/17 August) and West Kalimantan (Military Region XII/Tanjung Pura), where he was a platoon and then a company commander. Later, he was assigned to Magelang /Central Java/ as a company commander in Battalion 2 of RPKAD (1965-67), deputy commander of Detachment 23 of Battalion 2 of RPKAD, deputy commander of Group 3 of RPKAD in Kartasuro (1971-73), third deputy assistant to the commanding general of paratroops in RPKAD, and finally as commander of Group 4 (paratroops) in 1976, before becoming commander of Infantry Brigade 12/Guntur in Military Region VI/Siliwangi (1977-80). In Military Region VI/Siliwangi he also served as assistant for operations. Then he was moved to KOSTRAD as chief of staff of Combat Command II. As of 1 May 1982 he became commander of Combat Command II. He served in this last post for less than 1 year, for on 13 April he was assigned as commander of Military Region XIV/Hasanudin. He has attended the Army Staff and Command School and the Armed Forces Staff and Command School. His experience in combat includes operations against the Kahar Muzakar band /in South Sulawesi/, the abortive Communist-led coup d'etat /in 1965/, and PARAKU/PGRS /North Kalimantan People's Troops/Sarawak People's Guerrilla Troops/. /Excerpts/ /Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 13 Apr 83 pp 1, 12/.

5170

CSO: 4213/63

BRIEFS

ENVOY TO SRI LANKA--Jakarta, 17 May (ANTARA/OANA)--The Sri Lankan Government had approved the appointment of Suffri Yusuf as the new Indonesian ambassador to Sri Lanka succeeding Sudarmo Jayawangsa, who had completed his tenure of office. Born in Bukit Tinggi, West Sumatera on 12 September 1924, Suffri Yusuf graduated from the faculty of Law of the Universitas Indonesia in 1955. He joined the Ministry of Public Works in 1942 until 1945, and from 1945 to 1952 he was an officer of the army and was seconded to the Ministry of Defence. He has been working with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs since November 1952. He started his diplomatic career as head of the Citizenship Section of the Legal Directorate of the Foreign Office from 1952 until 1955. From 1955 to 1956 he was accredited to the Indonesian Embassy in London as second secretary. After completing various tasks in several Indonesian missions abroad, he was appointed as Indonesian ambassador to Laos in Vientiane. Suffri Yusuf has a wife and six children. [Text] [Jakarta ANTARA in English 0708 GMT 17 May 83 BK]

IPU DRAFT RESOLUTION--Jakarta, 18 May (ANTARA/OANA)--The East Timor problem will not appear in the draft resolution of the international conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) to be held in Seoul, South Korea, next October, R. Sukardi, chairman of the Inter-Parliamentary cooperation body (BKSAP), disclosed here Tuesday. He said in a press conference at the Parliament building here that the East Timor problem had always been debated and appeared in draft resolutions of the IPU meeting since 1977. But, he added, the issue had been successfully scrapped from one of several IPU draft resolutions during an IPU preparatory meeting held in Helsinki, the capital city of Finland, last week, thanks to the Indonesian delegation's efforts. The scrapping of the issue from the draft resolutions was not a guarantee that the East Timor problem would not appear during the Seoul meeting, he warned. He said that the issue had been frequently debated and discussed at the IPU meeting due to incorrect information received by some delegates of the IPU meetings about development programmes now being carried out by the Indonesian Government in East Timor. "They were misinformed by Portugal on the issue, and of course this will be a challenge for the Indonesian missions abroad," he added. [Text] [BK180739 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0716 GMT 18 May 83]

FOREIGN TRAWLERS SEIZED--Jakarta, 13 May (ANTARA-OANA)--Eleven Taiwanese fishing trawlers have been held for fish poaching in Indonesian waters within a period of 3 months (from January to March), Attorney General Ismail Saleh disclosed in Ambon, Wednesday. Most of them were impounded in Irian Jaya, Maluku and North

Sulawesi waters. Ismail Saleh said that many Taiwanese vessels had been violating Indonesian waters for fishing since 1979, next to Singaporean, Japanese, Malaysian and Thai fishing trawlers. Data at the attorney general's office said that 31 foreign fishing poachers were seized in 1979, twelve of them were owned by Taiwanese. Another 36 were held in 1980, 28 of them were from Taiwan. In 1981, 72 foreign fishing vessels were seized, 36 of them were from Taiwan, 15 from Malaysia, eight from Singapore two from Japan, five from Thailand and one from Honduras. In 1982, 32 trawlers were held, 15 of them were from Taiwan. [Excerpt] [BK161630 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0907 GMT 13 May 83]

LNG EXPORTS TO JAPAN--Jakarta, 16 May (ANTARA-OANA)--Indonesia's exports of liquefied natural gas (LNG) to Japan from its gas fields in Arun, Aceh, and Badak, East Kalimantan, rose to \$2,640,872,000 last year, from \$2,496,918,000 in 1981 and \$79,981,000 in 1977. This was stated by Minister of Mines and Energy Prof. Dr Subroto when he opened an international exhibition of LNG at the Senayan Sport Hall here Sunday. [Excerpt] [BK161630 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0716 GMT 16 May 83]

FOOD SHORTAGE IN TIMOR--Jakarta, 28 April (AFP)--About 16,747 people in 11 villages in the District of Malaka, West Timor, are threatened by a food shortage caused by floods, brought on by heavy rains in the region in the last 2 weeks, the KOMPAS daily reported today. Forth houses and two school buildings were washed away, the daily said. Some 1,100 cattle were killed and over 1,000 hectares of rice and corn fields ready for harvesting were damaged. It also said there was a shortage of drinking water as all wells in the 11 villages were filled over by mud. Emergency rescue teams and food supply were not able to reach the region as road communications were cut off. A helicopter from the armed forces from Dili (capital of East Timor) was made available on Wednesday to help drop food, medicines and clothes for the villages. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 0701 GMT 28 Apr 83 BK]

ADVISOR COUNCIL ELECTIONS--Jakarta, 5 May (ANTARA/OANA)--Former Coordinator Minister for Political and Security Affairs General (RET). Panggabean was elected D.P.A. (Supreme Advisory Council) chairman and Prof Dr Sunawar Sukowati, J. Naro, Ali Murtopo and Saparjo as vice chairmen. According to the D.P.A. public relations officer Wednesday the election took place at the council's first session Tuesday afternoon. The new members of the 40-member D.P.A. for the 1983/1988 period were sworn in at Istana Negara [state palace] Tuesday morning. [Text] [Jakarta ANTARA in English 0755 GMT 5 May 83 BK]

FOREIGN INVESTMENT--Jakarta, 7 May (ANTARA-OANA)--Foreign investment value in 1982 stood at around U.S. \$1.31 billion, a rise by around 10.5 percent from last year's U.S. \$1.19 billion. A source of the capital investment coordinating board (BKPM) said metal industrial sector was listed the biggest investment figure during the period notably U.S. \$760.9 million, next to chemical industry U.S. \$204.2 million, construction U.S. \$9 million and textile U.S. \$0.6 million. In [the] domestic sector the board managed to draw a rp 3.86 trillion investment including from new and expansion projects of the figure investment amount of the state owned corporations was equal with those of the national private companies which was recorded at rp 1.93 trillion BKPM plans to step up cooperation with both national and foreign businessmen so as to draw as much as investment in Indonesia the source said. [Text] [Jakarta ANTARA in English 1202 GMT 7 May 83 BK]

PONIMAN MEETS AMBASSADOR--Jakarta, 11 May (ANTARA/OANA)--Defence Minister General Poniman received Ambassador of Papua New Guinea [PNG] (?to) Indonesia James Gegeyo at the former's office here Monday. Ambassador Gegoyo conveyed a congratulatory message of the PNC Government to General Poniman for the latter's appointment as the Indonesian minister of defence. Ambassador Gegoyo said he was convinced that General Poniman would be able to carry out his new task especially as regards the bilateral relations between Indonesia and Papua New Guinea. The PNG ambassador pointed out that the bilateral relations between Indonesia and Papua New Guinea had been growing closer in the field of culture. He also pointed to exchange of visit by the two countries' government officials. Minister Poniman stressed the importance for promoting the bilateral relations based on mutual understanding. Good relations between Indonesia and the PNG will help maintain the regional stability thereby guaranteeing the national development of the two countries, Minister Poniman said. Minister Poniman also said that the PNG students now studying at some Indonesian educational institutes such as the Seskoad military training centre were expected to help bring the bilateral relations closer and stronger. [Text] [BK110907 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0833 GMT 11 May 83]

NEW REGIONAL COMMANDER--Col Rustandi A. Mustafa was installed as the new commanding officer of the Sriwijaya 4th Military Region Command in Palembang on 9 May. [Summary] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 11 May 83 p 9 BK]

ITALIAN ENVOY APPROVED--The Indonesian Government has approved the appointment of Giorgio Vecchi as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Italy to Indonesia, replacing Gerardo Zampaglione. [Excerpt] [BK181517 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 2300 GMT 16 May 83]

NEW AMBASSADORS--The Netherlands Government has approved the appointment of former Indonesian Navy chief of staff, Admiral Waluyo Sugito, as the new Indonesian ambassador to the Netherlands succeeding outgoing Ambassador Kosasih, who has completed his assignment there. Meanwhile, the West German Government has approved the appointment of former Indonesian Air Force chief of staff, Chief Air Marshal Ashadi Cahyadi, as the new Indonesian ambassador to West Germany succeeding outgoing Ambassador Yosef Muskita. [Summary] [BK091719 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 6 May 83]

REGIONAL MILITARY COMMANDER--Army Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Rudini today installed Brigadier General Suropto as commander of the 3d/17 August Military Region Command at a ceremony which was held at the Imam Bonjol Square in Padang. He succeeded Major General Sarwono. [Excerpt] [BK091719 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 7 May 83]

NEW MARINE COMMANDANT GENERAL--Lt Gen Kahpi Suriadireja today turned over the post of commandant general of the Marine Corps to his successor Brigadier General Muntaram at a ceremony at the Marine Ksatrian Square in Cilandak, Jakarta. The ceremony was led by Navy Chief of Staff Vice Adm Romli. [Excerpt] [BK091719 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 7 May 83]

OIL EXPORT TO JAPAN--The mining and energy minister said that the amount of current export of Indonesian crude oil to Japan is 550,000 barrels per day. He said that the current output of Indonesian crude oil is between 1.3 to 1.4 million barrels per day, an increase, if compared [to] the output last February, which was only 1.2 million barrels. [Summary] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 6 May 83 BK]

EAST JAVA TRANSMIGRATION PROGRAM--According to the Transmigration Directorate General on 23 April, 174,994 transmigrant families left East Java under the current third 5-year development plan for resettlement outside Java. [BK261239 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 24 Apr 83]

MINISTER SATISFIED WITH VISIT--Madagascar Foreign Minister Christian Remi Richard expressed his satisfaction and positive appraisal of his talks with Indonesian leaders. The foreign minister made this statement to newsmen at Jakarta's Halim Perdanakusuma airport yesterday before leaving for Paris at the end of his 6-day official visit to Indonesia. During his stay in Indonesia, the foreign minister discussed various bilateral and international issues, in particular technical and trade cooperation, with President Suharto and Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja. He hoped that his visit to Indonesia would improve and strengthen the relations between Indonesia and Madagascar in the future. Besides holding talks with President Suharto and Foreign Minister Mokhtar, Foreign Minister Richard also met with Vice President Umar Wirahadikusumah and several other officials, among them Trade Minister Rakhmat Saleh and Minister for Youth and Sports Abdul Gafur. [Text] [BK171435 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 2300 GMT 16 May 83]

CSO: 4213/521

CORRESPONDENT DESCRIBES LIFE IN PHNOM PENH

OW011207 Tokyo KYODO in English 0758 GMT 1 Jan 83

[By Rikiji Ito, staff correspondent]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 1 June, KYODO--Citizens of this war-torn Kampuchean capital appear to fully enjoy calm.

Young couples are seen strolling the streets of Phnom Penh at midnight under moonlight as militiamen, in a relaxed mood, stand night guard duty.

Three-wheeled cyclos occasionally run the streets hauling passengers going home late at night.

Expressions in the Kampucheans' faces seem much brighter than those this correspondent saw during a visit here last autumn.

Power blackouts and suspension of tap water supply frequently occurred at night in the past. But street lights are now on all night.

There used to be beggars and children scraping leftovers at Chinese restaurants catering to foreigners.

They are gone.

Instead, there are more dogs and cats, who seem to have a field day scrambling for discarded food.

The Kampucheans are wearing better clothes and there are hardly any children in rags.

Ironically, they are visibly better clothed than citizens in Hanoi. Kampuchean soldiers wearing wide-brimmed military caps similar to those worn by Canada's mounted police look better in military uniform and in physical appearance than Vietnamese soldiers wearing helmets.

The Vietnamese soldiers contend themselves with frugal life in bivouacs. On the other hand, some Kampucheans are seen eating at relatively expensive restaurants.

Vietnamese soldiers without arms are visible, either walking or riding bicycles in the streets. They all keep a low profile, probably partially because they don't get much spending money.

Like in Vietnam, men-driven and motorcycles are the popular means of transportation.

Relatively new Japanese automobiles, jeeps, trucks and buses are also seen. They are the donations to various Kampuchean organizations by UNICEF, FAO and private international aid organs which bought them in Singapore.

There are also many Japanese motorcycles, apparently smuggled in from Thailand.

In the market, there are also what appeared to be smuggled large Japanese radio cassettes and taperecorders, on display at full blast.

Foreigners, in the several hundreds, work for aid organization offices in Phnom Penh. They include Americans, Canadians, Australians, Swiss, French, Italians and Indians.

Most of them are volunteers. Although there are many Japanese articles visible, there are no Japanese volunteers or aid.

The number of Russians is much on the rise since last autumn. Some of them stay in the same hotel as those for Western volunteers.

Aid personnel from the Eastern Bloc, however, live in several exclusive residential quarters.

Soviet buses and passenger cars have increased.

Kampuchean airlines has Russian small jet aircraft and flies twice a week on international flights between Phnom Penh and Ho Chi Minh city as well as on domestic service on an irregular basis.

The pilots are all Russian. Eventually, Kampucheans who are now undergoing flight training in Moscow will be at the controls.

Vietnam remains the country which is providing actual assistance.

Vietnamese soldiers silently continue assisting in the reconstruction of school facilities and temples, engaging in farm work, repairing roads and transporting goods.

A sense of solidarity among people capable of enduring a humble living environment appears to be replacing the traditional sense of distrust between Khmers and Vietnamese.

CSO: 4200/611

PRINCE SIHANOUK ON NATION'S FUTURE

Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 9 May 83 pp 152, 155, 157, 160-161

Interview with Prince Sihanouk about the Future of Kampuchea: "'Pol Pat Loves to Collect Corpses'"

/Text/ At the age of 18, Prince Norodom Sihanouk ascended the royal throne of Cambodia, replacing his grandfather, who had been overthrown by the Japanese. In 1949, he persuaded the French colonial power to withdraw and, by walking a diplomatic tightrope, for a long time kept his country out of the war in Vietnam. Finally, when U.S. protégé Gen Lon Nol overthrew him in 1970, Cambodia was finished too. Killing 2 million people, the Khmer Rouge of Cambodia conducted a rule of bloody terror which did not cease until the Vietnamese invaded the country. Now 59, the prince, who has spent most of his time in exile in Peking, still hopes to reconquer power in Kampuchea through an alliance formed last year with the barbaric Khmer Rouge and feudal lord Son Sann.

SPIEGEL: Monseigneur, the Vietnamese offensive against the resistance movement in Kampuchea has been successful, and your coalition government has lost a large part of its already tiny territory on the Thai-Kampuchean border. Do you think you can still free Kampuchea from the Vietnamese?

Sihanouk: Yes, it is true, we have lost ground. My own base has been swept away, and of the camps of my coalition partner, Son Sann, only a few remain. Our resistance movement is in a difficult position. Only my other partners, the Khmer Rouge, still maintain that the situation is favorable. They rendered me a very optimistic report, claiming to have liberated 18 small villages in various provinces, but of course you know the propaganda of the Khmer Rouge.

SPIEGEL: In other words, you have lost.

Sihanouk: Though we have lost some terrain, our troops got away. They intermingled with the 150,000 refugees living on the border. I hope that during the rainy season, which begins in late May and lasts until late in November, we will be able to regain some ground, because then the tanks and heavy artillery of the Vietnamese will not be able to move.

Should China be able to force the best outfits of the Vietnamese army to stay in North Vietnam, preventing them from going to Kampuchea, we would have a chance.

SPIEGEL: Do you mean to say that China should teach Vietnam a second "lesson"?

Sihanouk: I don't mean to say that.

SPIEGEL: It is a fact, though, that when Vietnam attacked the Kampuchean resistance movement on the Thai border, China strengthened its propaganda against Vietnam and began responding to the Vietnamese provocations on the Chinese-Vietnamese border--also with artillery fire. Were these operations coordinated between the Chinese and the Kampuchean resistance movement?

Sihanouk: Coordination does not exist. We were surprised ourselves, but the Chinese did us a big favor, to be sure. Their attack is working to our advantage, for we have great difficulties in our fight against Vietnam.

Thus we are pleased when China attacks Vietnam. Teng Hsiaoping told me that China might teach Vietnam a second lesson. It is my hope that China will do so. Perhaps it a little immoral of me to say so, but we are a small nation and will never manage to free our country by ourselves.

Think of De Gaulle during World War II. De Gaulle was a great leader, but he alone could not have liberated France; he needed the help of the Allies. We too are alone, and China is our only ally.

SPIEGEL: It appears that you also need allies within Kampuchea. In the past few years the Vietnamese and their satellite Heng Samrin government have managed to bring the situation under control to a great extent.

Sihanouk: That is not true. Foreign friends who have visited Kampuchea recently told me that Sihanouk is the most popular man in Heng Samrin's Kampuchea. But it is true that the Kampuchean people are in a difficult position. If I could come back, the people would be very pleased. But they think that their sole choice is between the Vietnamese and the Khmer Rouge.

SPIEGEL: Your coalition government consists of three completely different groups--your own forces, the Khmer Rouge and the troops of the bourgeois Son Sann. Does this checkered coalition really have any chance at all?

Sihanouk: The chances of of my coalition government are very limited because we cannot escape the following contradiction; the sole fighting forces which lend us credibility are the Khmer Rouge, but relying on the Khmer Rouge to beat Vietnam means suspending a kind of sword of Damocles above the heads of the Kampucheans.

SPIEGEL: What do you plan to do, then?

Sihanouk: We have conducted a poll among Kampucheans--not among collaborators but among the simple people--and most of them said: "We don't like the

Vietnamese. We feel humiliated being a Vietnamese colony. But if Sihanouk returns, he will return with the help of the Khmer Rouge. If Son Sann returns, he will return with the help of the Khmer Rouge. Therefore we cannot support the coalition government." I am quoting not Sihanouk but what the people say.

SPIEGEL: So you made a big mistake when you place yourself at the head of a coalition government.

Sihanouk: I had no choice. A French moralist once said: if there were only a choice between an advantage and a disadvantage, between more and less, it would be a simple matter. My choice, however, is between two disadvantages: if I had remained outside the coalition, I would not have been able to serve my people; for example, I would not have been able to speak at the United Nations.

But in life one needs hope. Without hope one is lost. Think of the Negus of Ethiopia. He had lost his empire as a result of Mussolini's invasion, and yet Heaven helped the Negus, for World War II broke out. Ethiopia was reconquered by the British, who returned Ethiopia to the Negus.

I don't go so far as to wish to a third world war, but I am waiting for a big event, an event of international importance.

SPIEGEL: What are you waiting for?

Sihanouk: Your journalists always ask such impossible questions. I don't know. God knows, but not being a Christian, I don't know him. I am a Buddhist, and Buddha is already in Nirvana. But I have to hope nevertheless.

SPIEGEL: What do you hope for?

Sihanouk: Never forget China. With a billion people, China is the future. China will carry great weight against Vietnam, politically and also militarily. The question is whether the Russians would wage a big war because of a Chinese intervention against Vietnam.

Furthermore, the question is whether China would like to liberate Kampuchea for the benefit of the Khmer Rouge, or whether it would like to liberate Kampuchea for the benefit of the Khmer Rouge, or whether it would like to liberate Kampuchea, taking into account the wishes of the Kampuchean people and public opinion in the community of nations, which does not want a Khmer Rouge Kampuchea.

SPIEGEL: What, then, is to happen to the Khmer Rouge?

Sihanouk: It is possible for the Khmer Rouge to play a role in a future Kampuchea. They might also have a few ministries in a future government. But they will not be able to play a dominant role in Kampuchea, for it is a question of the security and the life of the Kampuchean people.

The ASEAN countries, the countries of Europe, the whole world wants China to accept a Kampuchea which is not the same as that of 1975-1979. On the other hand, China will never accept a Vietnamized, Sovietized Kampuchea.

SPIEGEL: Don't you think that China and the Soviet Union, which are now trying to normalize their relations, might also reach a political compromise as far as Kampuchea is concerned?

Sihanouk: If the Chinese and Russians reach an understanding, there will be a withdrawal by Vietnam from Kampuchea with guarantees for all. I have proposed that all parties in the Kampuchean civil war be disarmed and that a peace corps be sent to Kampuchea.

SPIEGEL: The Khmer Rouge will hardly allow themselves to be disarmed. What countries should provide the peace corps?

Sihanouk: Once a solution has been found, the Khmer Rouge too will have to accept it. And we will not lack for volunteers for a peace corps. My friend, King Hassan of Morocco, might well send a company, and France, which has always been a friend of Kampuchea, a battalion. To accomplish all this, we have to keep alive the flame of resistance, and we are doing so with the aid of China.

SPIEGEL: But surely China is aiding the Khmer Rouge more than it is aiding you.

Sihanouk: That is true. The Chinese are not helping me enough. I am an old friend of China, but the least liked. China is right not to trust me because I also used to be a good friend of Vietnam and the Soviet Union. I spent a lot of time to arrive at the present resistance coalition. The Khmer Rouge of Pol Pot have been fighting Vietnam for years. Son Sann did not begin until 1979, and I did not begin until last June.

SPIEGEL: At that time you said that the road to Phnom Penh led via Hanoi. Why have you abandoned that road?

Sihanouk: A dialogue with Hanoi is impossible. The Vietnamese are viciously ungrateful. In 1979 I wrote three letters to the head of government in Hanoi, Pham Van Dong, proposing that I come to Hanoi to negotiate about the Kampuchean question. He returned the letters to me unread--unread! The Vietnamese do not want to establish any contact with me because they feel strong enough to swallow Kampuchea.

SPIEGEL: It is a fact, however, that by occupying Kampuchea the Vietnamese stopped the genocide by the Khmer Rouge.

Sihanouk: That was not enough to give Kampuchea back its freedom. The United States after World War II gave Europe and Japan back their independence. The United States still has troops in the Federal Republic of Germany, but they do not prevent the Federal Republic from being independent.

If the Vietnamese were now to allow us to become independent, I would erect them a monument for their 1979 invasion and bow before that monument. Instead they liberated us the same way as the Soviet Union liberated the countries of East Europe, solely to make them satellites.

SPIEGEL: Almost a year has passed since the formation of your coalition government, and you have suffered nothing but setbacks, both diplomatically and militarily. Politically, your coalition surely is a fiction.

Sihanouk: As president of Democratic Kampuchea, I cannot accept such a thing. As Sihanouk, though, I admit it. I must make this distinction because I am two persons--an individual called Sihanouk, who cannot lie, and president of Democratic Kampuchea, who is sometimes forced to lie.

I must remain president of Democratic Kampuchea because I form a bridge between the three groups. Son Sann, for example, by no means want to cooperate with the Khmer Rouge, and the Khmer Rouge do not trust the Son Sann people. Just to arrange our third meeting recently was a big problem.

SPIEGEL: Did you meet at Pol Pot's location?

Sihanouk: Certainly not. Son Sann's people do not want to go the Khmer Rouge, and the Khmer Rouge do not want to go to Son Sann. Were we to meet at the Khmer Rouge's location, Son Sann's people would not set foot there, and vice versa. But as president, I am forced to set foot everywhere. Thus this cabinet meeting took place at a location on the Thai border. Our friends, the Thais will always find a small place for us to meet.

SPIEGEL: Were you not afraid, Monseigneur, when you went to the Khmer Rouge in the jungle?

Sihanouk: Sure, when I climbed on my elephant and went far away with Khieu Samphan, I said to myself: "He is leading me to Pol Pot so that he can torture me to death." But later my wife said: "I waited for you without fear, because they need you." She was right.

SPIEGEL: Have you seen Pol Pot since 1979?

Sihanouk: No, nor will he ever let himself be seen with me. It is in the interest of his movement not to show that he is still important. But he is still important; he is in command of the army.

Pol Pot? I have to say that he has courage, but there is also a bad side to him: he murders his countrymen. Don Juan loved to collect women, Pol Pot loves to collect corpses. At the moment, though, he cannot kill any compatriots because he has too many Vietnamese to kill; 180,000 Vietnamese soldiers are a lot. Therefore he is able to forget us, and that is also a piece of luck as far as I am concerned.

SPIEGEL: When do you plan to enter Phnom Penh again?

Sihanouk: I don't know. But I love Phnom Penh. I love Kampuchea. The Stupas, the tombs of my family, are there. I have to fight to return. Even if our cause is hopeless, I want to fight on.

I will fight until Sihanouk dies. At least history will then say: "Poor Sihanouk, from 1970 on, when Lon Nol overthrew him, he went from the frying pan into the fire. But at least he died a patriot."

8790

CSO: 3620/338

ERRATUM: These BRIEFS are republished from JPRS
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where they were inadvertently listed under VIETNAM.

LAOS

BRIEFS

KPRAF POLITICAL DELEGATION--On the morning of 13 April, the KPRAF General Political Department delegation led by Meas Kroch, deputy minister of national defense and director of the department, visited LPA Armored Battalion and LPA Division "A" in Vientiane. The delegation was accompanied by Brig Gen (Chanko Phimmason), deputy chief of LPA General Political Department and was warmly welcomed by officers and men of the two LPA units. [BK191709 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 13 Apr 83 BK]

KPRAF POLITICAL DELEGATION ACTIVITIES--On 14 April, the KPRAF General Political Department delegation led by Meas Kroch, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the KPRAF General Political Department, visited the Laos-Vietnam friendship factory. Accompanying the delegation was Comrade Brig Gen (Chanko Phimmason), deputy chief of the LPA General Political Department. [BK191709 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 16 Apr 83]

KPRAF DELEGATION IN XIENG KHOUANG--On 15 April, a delegation of the KPRAF General Political Department and General Logistics Department led by Comrade Meas Kroch, deputy minister of defense and chief of the General Political Department, and Comrade Di Phin, deputy minister of defense and chief of the General Logistics Department, visited the rear area construction organization of Xieng Khouang region. The delegation was accompanied by Comrade Brig Gen Nakhon and Comrade Brig Gen Chanko Phimmason. Upon its arrival, the KPRAF delegation was welcomed by Comrade Lt Col Sida, acting chief of the rear area construction organization and chief of the logistics office, and Comrade Maj Douangdi, deputy chief of the political office. At 1500 that day, the Kampuchean delegation visited the historical Plaines des Jarres and the cadres and combatants receiving medical treatments at Hospital 101. Before the delegation left Xieng Khouang, the guests and the hosts exchanged gifts as souvenir. The delegation also visited the LPA combined forces' training school on the morning of 16 April. [BK241510 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 19 Apr 83]

RECEPTION FOR KPRAF DELEGATION--On the evening of 16 April, the LPA General Political Department, together with the LPA General Logistics Department, held a farewell reception for the delegation of the KPRAF General Political and General Logistics Departments at the end of its visit to the LPDR. Attending on the Lao side were Comrade Brig Gen Osakan Thammatheva, member of the LPRP Central Committee, deputy minister of defense and deputy chief of the LPA General Political Department, Comrade Brig Gen Nakhon Sisanon, member of the LPRP Central

Committee and chief of the LPA General Logistics Department, and many other high-ranking officers. Attending on the Kampuchean side were Comrade Meas Kroch, deputy minister of defense and chief of the General Political Department, and Comrade Di Phin, deputy minister of defense and chief of the General Logistics Department, together with the Kampuchean charge d'affaires to Laos. The Vietnamese military attache to Laos also attended the reception. Comrade Brig Gen Osakan Thammatheva hailed the Kampuchean delegation's success in the visit to Laos. Comrade Meas Kroch also thanked the Lao side for a warm welcome. The reception: ended with a traditional Lao dance of solidarity in a joyous atmosphere. [BK241510 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 19 Apr 83]

KPRAF DELEGATION LEAVES--After ending a 1-week official visit to Laos, the delegation of the KPRAF General Political and General Logistics Departments led by Comrade Meas Kroch, deputy minister of defense and chief of the General Political Department, and Comrade Di Phin, deputy minister of defense and chief of the General Logistics Department, together with the art troupe and the volleyball team of the KPRAF, left for home by a special plane on the morning of 17 April. They were seen off at the airport are Comrade Brig Gen Osakan Thammatheva, member of the LPRP Central Committee, deputy minister of defense and deputy chief of the LPA General Political Department, Comrade Brig Gen Nakhon Sisanon, member of the LPRP Central Committee and chief of the LPA General Logistics Department, and many high-ranking officers together with a number of cadres attached to the National Defense Ministry. Also on hand to see the delegation off at the airport were the Kampuchean charge d'affaires and the Vietnamese military attache to Laos. [BK241510 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 19 Apr 83]

KPRAF LOGISTICS DELEGATION--On 13 April, a meeting was held between the delegation of the LPA General Logistics Department and the delegation of the KPRAF General Logistics Department. Attending the meeting, on the Lao side, were Brig Gen Nakhon Sisanon, member of the LPRP Central Committee, and chief of the LPA General Logistics Department; Brig Gen Bounniam Kham-ouan, deputy chief of the LPA General Logistics Department; and, on the Kampuchean side, Comrade Di Phin, member of the KPRP Central Committee, chief of the KPRAF General Logistics Department, and head of the delegation; Comrade (Toem Sin), chief of the KPRAF Transport Department, deputy head of the delegation; and members of the delegation. The two sides had a friendly exchange of experiences on army logistics work, and pledged to help each other in this work. The KPRAF General Logistics Department delegation laid a wreath at the LPA War Memorial and attended a volleyball game between the LPA team and the KPRAF team at the National Defense Ministry stadium on the same afternoon. [BK191709 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 15 Apr 83]

KPRAF LOGISTICS DELEGATION ACTIVITIES--On the second day of its visit to Laos, the KPRAF General Logistics Department delegation visited several places in Vientiane, such as Army Hospital 103, some air force units, the army garment factory, the Laos-Vietnam friendship factory, and the army livestock breeding station at Nong Tha. The delegation was accompanied by Brig Gen Nakhon Sisanon, member of the LPRP Central Committee, and chief of the LPA General Logistics Department. And was warmly welcomed by the officers and men of these establishments. [BK191709 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 16 Apr 83]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO INDIA--According to a TASS report from New Delhi, on 23 April, Sali Khamsi, newly-designated ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the LPDR to the Republic of India, presented credentials to President Zail Singh. On this occasion, the Indian president hailed efforts of the LPDR Government and people to develop the national economy. [BK241618 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 23 Apr 83]

CSO: 4206/69

HOME AFFAIRS MINISTER HITAM DEFENDS EMERGENCY LEGISLATION

PM171533 Paris LE MONDE in French 17 May 83 p 6

[Jacques de Barrin dispatch: "Government Intends to Keep Strict Emergency Legislation in Force"]

[Excerpt] Kuala Lumpur--The Malaysian Government does not intend to annul or even moderate the emergency legislation* which makes provision for prompt proceedings and an automatic death sentence for people found in possession of arms and munitions and under the terms of which 39 people have been hanged since January 1980 (50 others are awaiting the result of their appeals) and more than 250 political prisoners are now being held without charge or trial (there were almost 600 of them in July 1981).

"This legislation was passed by parliament, which was itself elected by the people in the secrecy of the polling booth," Mr Musa Hitam, deputy prime minister and home affairs minister, stated. "This subject has been raised many times during election campaigns, and we had the opportunity to explain our policy then. The outcome of the elections proves that we were heeded." In his view "the legal system is independent: the trials take place in the open."

Mr Hitam is aware of the "bad image" which the maintenance of this emergency legislation is giving Malaysia in other countries. "In your eyes we are terrible people, savages who have scarcely emerged from the jungle and who practice summary justice toward their enemies," he admitted. In his view it is necessary "to live with these criticisms, these preconceived ideas," since "we do not have the same concept of democracy as the Western countries." According to him the latter have an "elitist" view of the defense of human rights which, when taken too far, leads to deadlock and anarchy. And he cited the persistent troubles in Northern Ireland and the violent riots in Assam, in the "biggest democracy in world."

"For our part it is the fate of the ordinary Malaysian which interests us," Mr Hitam explained. "Defending human rights means defending society's right to a decent life and ensuring that everybody will have a bowl of rice the next day." According to the minister the improvement in the population's well-being "hits you in the eye." The key to success is "harmony and discipline."

*The Internal Security Act of 1960 and the Essential Security Cases Amendment Regulations of 1975.

The Communist Party and Islam

This Malaysian democracy, which "is working fairly well," defense--to counter enemies who have not disarmed, primarily the Communist Party. The bulk of its troops--around 2,000 men--have temporarily chosen to reside in southern Thailand, Mr Hitam stated.

"Around 200 guerrillas are operating in our country. Their strategy at present is to emerge from their sanctuaries along the Thai border and spread in groups of five or six throughout the country, even in the island of Borneo and in the State of Sarawak." The pro-Chinese Communist Party of Malaya is now trying to "infiltrate" the Malaysian community. To do that it has no hesitation in exploiting the discontent engendered in the peasant class by a relative economic recession and even in waving the flag of Islam, which many fundamentalists are already waving very high and very vigorously. The Kuala Lumpur government wants to prevent the combination of these extremists eventually leading the country down doubtful paths.

CSO: 4219/59

BRIEFS

SOME POWERS TO FEDERAL GOVERNMENT--The federal government is expected to take over several responsibilities and powers of the Sabah state government over the next 2 years. Following a state cabinet meeting in Kota Kinabalu yesterday, it was agreed that Kuala Lumpur should be responsible for issuing licenses for newspapers, periodicals, and printing presses. Others to be handed over are the Sabah Electricity Board's functions--generate and supply electricity; the road vehicles department; and the maintenance and construction of all federal roads, as was being done in peninsula states. Then, there are the geodetic and topographical surveys, the marine department, the Sabah State Railway, the functions of the Sabah Rubber Fund Board, and control of gaming. On Sabah's action, the acting state secretary, Datuk (Simon Sitwan), said they were taken in the interest of the nation and of the state and its people. He said after 20 years of independence, it was timely that the federal and state governments carried out their respective duties and responsibilities as befits a true federal-state agreement. [Text] [BK181002 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 18 May 83]

TALKS HELD IN KUALA LUMPUR--Canada has expressed its support for Malaysia's Look East Policy. It hopes that the policy can be extended to cover Canada apart from Japan and South Korea. This is to enable Canada to play an effective role in Malaysia's development program. This was conveyed by the visiting Canadian minister of international trade, Mr Gerald Regan, when he called on the minister of finance, Tengku Razaleigh Hamzah, in Kuala Lumpur today. Mr Regan is leading a 12-member trade delegation on a 3-day visit. Mr Razaleigh had earlier explained to the visitors the government's Look East Policy. He said the policy did not imply special preferences for trade or contracts. It was only to emulate the work ethics of the Japanese and Korean peoples in efforts to step up productivity. The minister stressed the need for Canada to invest and buy more Malaysian primary and export products and also to enable the products to gain easy access to Canadian markets. Tengku Razaleigh noted that the trade balance between the two countries since 1977 had been in Canada's favor. Mr Regan assured that his government would do its best to correct the trade imbalance. Tengku Razaleigh and Mr Regan also exchanged views on the coming Williamsburg summit of developed countries. The minister hoped the summit would help solve the problems of developing nations. [Text] [BK180930 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 18 May 83]

CSO: 4200/601

RULING KBL PRESENTS CONDITIONS FOR 1984 ELECTIONS

HK171422 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 16 May 83 pp 1, 12

[Excerpt] The ruling Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (KBL) countered yesterday with three "minimum conditions" on the holding of the 1984 elections and asked the opposition to abide by the majority's decision "as this is the essence of democracy."

Political Affairs Minister Leonardo B. Perez, chairman of the Batasan committee on revision of laws, said that under any democratic system of government, proposals or recommendations from the minority are most welcome and encouraged.

However, he stressed, once the majority adopts a decision, the minority is bound by such decision even if its proposals are rejected.

"When the minority imposes its will upon the majority by insisting on its proposals or refusing to participate in the undertaking if the minority's wishes are not followed, such an imposition amounts to a 'tyranny of the minority' which the people should abhor and detest," Perez said.

Since the various opposition groups had already imposed their "minimum conditions" on the holding of the elections next year, Perez said the KBL and the administration should also define its own conditions.

Perez said that although he does not claim to speak for the KBL nor for the administration, he would surmise that the following "minimum conditions" should be considered, if such conditions would have to be defined at all:

1. All sectors should acknowledge that the present regime exists under a constitution drafted validly by a constitutional convention duly convoked under the terms of the constitution itself, and validly ratified by the people and accepted by the people.
2. All sectors should acknowledge that elections and plebiscites, as well as referendums, held under the present regime are presumed to be free, orderly, and honest, unsubstantiated claims to the contrary notwithstanding. The presumption of regularity in the absence of evidence to the contrary is an attribute of the rule of law.

3. The contending sectors should give media the benefit that there is freedom of speech and of the press. Some segments of the nation expect the media to be what it was before the declaration of martial law--free-wheeling, licentious, and without relevance to any national goal. The New Society has been accused of suppressing press freedom. On the other hand, it is claimed that freedom of the press has become more responsible, less quarrelsome, more constructive.

CSO: 4200/599

DEFENSE MINISTRY'S 'HUMAN RIGHTS COMMITTEE'

HK171418 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 16 May 83 p 6

[Editorial: "'Human Rights Committee'"]

[Text] There is, indeed a "Human Rights Committee" in the Defense Ministry, although many were not aware of the fact until it was published that Minister Juan Ponce Enrile had designated Deputy Minister Jose M. Crisol chairman of the body in place of the late Deputy Minister Carmelo Barbero.

The committee is assigned to investigate complaints of abuses committed by soldiers and policemen.

If we are to go by newspaper reports, the incidence of abuses has gone down. The decline must have been brought about by government reaction at various levels to mounting complaints from the citizens. The number of complaints reported had brought the realization that abuses were as much an enemy of the people as the insurgents.

The imposition of strict disciplinary measures resulting in improved behavior of soldiers and policemen does not by any means render the "Human Rights Committee" of the Defense Ministry obsolete.

In a situation where winning hearts and minds is a factor in the struggle, the objective of the government is not the reduction of the incidence of abuses but rather the elimination thereof.

At the practical level, communities cannot be truly at peace as long as there is one or two abusive law enforcers.

Presumably, the attitude of the committee that is now headed by Mr Crisol is one that is bias-free. The committee cannot be biased against either the complainants or the respondents, since it is supposed to uphold the rule of law.

But it should be assiduous in investigating complaints and determining prima facie evidence, if it is to help deter the commission of abuses and give hope to people who may in fact have been the victims of military or police abuses.

CSO: 4200/599

PHILIPPINES

'DEMORALIZATION' IN NPA RANKS IN METRO MANILA

HK240230 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 23 May 83 p 36

[Article by Correspondent Owen Masaganda]

[Excerpt] Daet, Camarines Norte, 22 May--Monetary collections for the New People's Army (NPA) in Quezon and Bicol coming from businessmen, farmers, and other sympathizers, have been reduced by about 80 per cent, a captured NPA rebel has revealed.

The rebel, whose name was withheld by Constabulary authorities, said demoralization has seeped the ranks of the NPA in the area following the arrest of their leaders in Metro Manila.

The self-confessed NPA, who was taken by elements of the Camarines Norte PC [Philippine Constabulary] command under Lt Col Cesar Veloso, said that NPA finances in the Quezon-Bicol Zone (QBZ) were coming from loggers, coconut producers, and farmers.

They contribute in the form of cash, rice and other food, medicines, and clothing, the rebel said.

According to a captured NPA woman, she and her husband received each, aside from a sack of rice and other provisions like canned goods.

The arrest of Vicente Ladlad, Gumerciano Gualberto, and four other suspected leaders of the NPA last February has reportedly weakened the NPA organization in the Quezon-Bicol Zone.

Ladlad and Gualberto had a price of peso 70,000 and peso 80,000, respectively. Ladlad was reportedly commissioner of the NPA for Southern Luzon while Gualberto was reportedly chief of staff of the NPA for QBZ.

CSO: 4200/599

CPP GUERRILLAS SAID SUFFERING HUNGER, DISEASES

HK240650 Davao City THE MINDANAO DAILY MIRROR in English 3 May 83 pp 1, 9

[Text] Communist terrorists in Upper Davao City are suffering from diseases and hunger due to curtailment of their freedom of movement by operations of the PC/INP [Philippine Constabulary/Integrated National Police] and the marines.

This was revealed today by Godofredo Milendo Y. Ayala, 18. Milendo is a CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines] member belonging to the Main Regional Guerrilla Unit (MRGU) who was apprehended Saturday, 30 April by elements of the 56th PC Battalion in Mandug, Davao City, where he was detained on the eve of their deactivation. A handgrenade and a 38 galiber revolver was seized from his person.

Milendo told Col Dionisio S. Tan-Gatue, Jr, RECOM [Regional Command] 11 commander, that he came down to the city to procure rice, canned goods and medicines for his sick companions, some of whom were wounded in previous encounters with the PC/INP. He said he regrets his involvement with the terrorists, having been made aware of the sincere concern of the government for the welfare of the people. At RECOM 11 Headquarters, Milendo said this is the first time in a very long period that he had a "real good meal."

In an earlier operation, another communist terrorist, Arturo Roperos y Sulla, 20, was arrested by the marines at Paradise Embac, Paquibato District, this city, last week.

Roperos told Col Tan-Gatue that he and Milendo both belonged to the MRGU. Prior to his apprehension, he came down to the city to buy medicines. He said many are suffering from dysentery and ulcers.

Roperos also said that the terrorists have lost the support of the masses. Their loyalty had been won over by continuing dialogues conducted by the military and by the presence of patrols in far-flung areas.

CSO: 4200/599

MNLF LEADER MISUARI HAS NO PLANS TO RETURN

HK240928 Davao City THE MINDANAO DAILY MIRROR in English 4 May 83 pp 1, 6

["Notes of Assemblyman Manuel M. Garcia, minister of state for justice": "7 Days in Libya, 4th Installment: Nur Misuari Has No Plans of Coming Back"]

[Text] (Assemblyman Garcia was in Libya, 7-15 April to attend the First International Green Book Conference in Benghazi and Tripoli. While there, he met with MNLF [Moro National Liberation Front] Nur Misuari. [Sentence as published] Following is a short account of the conversation between him and Garcia based on the notes of the assemblyman from Davao City--Editor)

Soon after the start of the conference on the Green Book, I found out that Nur Misuari, chairman of the Moro National Liberation Front, was one of the participants representing the MNLF.

Although he was sitting through the 7-day conference with the rest of the more than 1,000 delegates, it was not until the fourth night that we had a chance to converse with the MNLF leader.

We talked for about 30 minutes, during which time we invited him to come home to Mindanao and I said that President Marcos was willing to extend to him the usual privileges extended to MNLF surrenderees. But he told me that he had no plans of returning to Mindanao as of yet, although he has confirmed that former Sen Benigno "Ninoy" Aquino went to Saudi Arabia and talked to him (Misuari) about the possibility of joining the opposition group.

Misuari admitted that the MNLF has been fragmented with different leaders, but he considers himself the only one recognized by the Middle East countries as the legitimate leader of the MNLF in the Philippines.

The MNLF chairman stuck to his stand that the Tripoli agreement did not really embody the things that the Front wanted, despite being reminded that the agreement was signed by those who represented him and the MNLF, and was in fact signed by observers from Islamic countries as witnesses.

Misuari is still based in Libya, while his rivals Hashim Salamat, Macapanton Abas, Jr and Rashid Lucman are in Saudi Arabia.

Although my talk with Misuari was not official, I felt I still have to include it in my report to the president.

CSO: 4200/599

COLUMNIST ON FAILURE OF KKK PROGRAM

HK240927 Davao City THE MINDANAO DAILY MIRROR in English 4 May 83 p 2

["Free Ward" column by Alfredo Gonzalez II: "How Can RP Communists Derail the KKK Program"]

[Text] The claim by government sources that Philippine rebel movement plans to sabotage the Kilusang Kabuhayan at Kaunlaran (KKK) Program is quite surprising. It is felt that the communist hierarchy should not find it necessary to derail any economic effort of the government through the KKK livelihood scheme.

Already, it is of public knowledge that the KKK program has a very big question mark over its head. First of all, many are asking whether the KKK oriented loans are really being extended to its priority beneficiaries or not. In general, priority beneficiaries are the poor jobless sector of the citizenry and the low income bracket. This [as published] far, if we go around listing names of our poor jobless citizens from 15 years and above, 20 million miserable souls is a modest estimate. This number will not include the starving lowly paid earners.

Indeed, the CPP-NPA [Communist Party of the Philippines-New People's Army] do not have to go around destroying KKK projects they could have done long long ago. Kids can go around dropping poison in fishponds and throwing death feeds to animals aside from uprooting crops. To destroy the economy, they could have done this since the fifties. But, the act is inhuman and if we are true to ourselves it would be a narrow weapon to accuse them for any plan to derail the KKK program.

Even a psychological approach by the rebels to allow demerits to creep in the KKK program is untenable.

Why should they sabotage, an economic program like the KKK which is already in agony trying to achieve its goals? It would be like assaulting an unconscious person.

But, we can suggest something to the KKK implementators to preserve the good intention of the KKK Program. Since its funds are unlimited, would it not be proper if we serve the poor-jobless first, instead of pouring the bulk of the loan money to the affluent sector. The KKK livelihood funding scheme should never attempt to extend financing aid to the financially-able sector and not even with the best excuses.

For instance, why should KKK offices entertain million peso project schemes to the affluent sector or midnight association led by wealthy individuals when millions are still unserved? This analysis is elementary. Ask anyone in the street if the KKK program is successful or not. You know the answer.

To attribute now the derailment of the KKK program to the rebels could be a flimsy excuse because if we examine records it will show that the KKK Program is flat on its face.

This is precisely, the reason why Assemblyman David is requested to sound off in the halls of the Batasang Pambansa for the nationwide management-audit of the KKK programs to determine whether its priority beneficiaries were served and benefited and how much of the bulk of the funds went to the affluent borrowers.

CSO: 4200/599

MNLF NO LONGER RECEIVES FOREIGN SUPPORT

HK240926 Davao City THE MINDANAO DAILY MIRROR in English 10 May 83 pp 1, 6

[Excerpt] An MNLF [Moro National Liberation Front] top commander, Abbas Abubakar alias Jake who underwent training in Pulao Banguay in 1972 with several other Muslim youths surrendered along with his younger brother to Maj Renato Paredes, Provincial Commander of Davao Oriental through the joint efforts of provincial officials led by Governor Francisco Rabat last Saturday.

In an interview with Col Dionisio S. Tan-Gatue, Jr, RECOM [Regional Command] 11 Regional Commander at Camp Catitipan yesterday afternoon where the surrender was made available to the local media, the 28 year-old MNLF topman said he decided to return to the folds of the law because he saw fair treatment accorded MNLF surrenderees ahead of him by the government and the military.

He said he joined the MNLF in 1971 and trained along with some 300 other Muslim youths with the 301st Independent Regiment from May to November 1982. He was with the ceasefire MNLF group during the ceasefire in Sirawanjou Toril, Davao City where his family and relatives resided. Besides having been chairman of Committee on Finance of the MNLF Revolutionary Committee, he said he was also a cadre officer, DRC Zong IF [expansions unknown] Commander for Davao del Sur and officer-in-charge of the DRC Provincial Striking Force.

He told Col Tan-Gatue that the MNLF had been plagued by factional strife between Misuari and Salamat factions and that they no longer receive support from outside the country.

CSO: 4200/599

PHILIPPINES

COLUMNIST ON INDEPENDENCE OF FOREIGN POLICY

HK240925 Davao City THE MINDANAO DAILY MIRROR in English 14 May 83 p 2

[From the "Free Ward" Column by Alfredo Gonzalez: "RP Foreign Policies Unsound and Dependent?"]

[Text] Many might agree that any semblance of Filipino foreign policies are hatched in the United States including the creation of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). The possible motive of the United States of America in directing the foreign affairs of lesser countries is to expand its economic and security frontiers away from the North American continent. Historical evidences can bear us out. In two world wars, America fought to survive in foreign lands. This pattern will be repeated in a third world conflict wherein her allies, like the Philippines, Japan, West Germany, South Korea, England and those ringing around the USSR, the principal adversary of the United States, shall bear the heaviest brunt of a conventional or nuclear competition. The tactical war blueprint of the United States is perfect.

Before the Russians can trigger the fight of deadly nuclear warheads towards the U.S. mainland or by the time the Bear Missiles are halfway to targets in the American mainland; U.S. foreign military bases nearest Russian territory have already exploded nuclear bombs in Russian soil.

Since this U.S. tactical menu is already known by Russian military strategies this early, Russian missiles are now aimed at U.S. foreign military bases prominently those in West Germany or NATO states including the Philippines, Japan, South Korea, Canada (and Alaska) and the People's Republic of China.

Being subservient to American economic and military ideas, the Philippines should decide once and for all, whether to go along with Uncle Sam inspite of the jeopardy. Are our foreign policies unsound and dependent on the United States? In a nuclear age, the Filipinos should not play ball as greenhorns in the game. Will neutrality save us?

CSO: 4200/599

PHILIPPINES 'CAUTIOUSLY LOOSENING' FISCAL POLICIES

HK171450 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 16 May 83 p 2

[By reporter Rigoberto D. Tiglao]

[Text] The government is taking seriously forecasts of an international economic recovery and its impact on the country in 1984 and is now apparently cautiously loosening up its tight fiscal policies for the next 2 years.

The government's 1984 budget is now expected to go beyond the initial peso 57 billion budget ceiling imposed by the cabinet only in March. Official development assistance (ODA) loans are also programmed to increase 20 percent to \$1.2 billion next year, from this year's ODA ceiling of \$1 billion.

Prime Minister Cesar Virata noted that the computations for the proposed 1984 peso 57 billion budget were based on estimates made during the last few years' recessionary period. "We intend to figure out much more (accurately) our (government) revenue prospects since we have this recovery period," Virata said.

Starting in 1982 the government had formulated what is called a short-term adjustment program which included a very tight fiscal policy involving a reduction in government budgetary deficit from the estimated 4.2 percent of gross national product in 1982 to 2.4 percent of the GNP in 1983. The 3 percent import duty surcharge imposed starting this year as well as other still undisclosed additional revenue measures are expected to raise government revenues by peso 1.8 billion this year. This will maintain national government revenue at 11.2 percent of GNP in 1983.

Virata further indicated Friday that an increase in the 1984 budget is likely with the availability of what he called "special action program funding" from the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) which will supplement the government's 1983 and 1984 budgets. Virata disclosed that the country's ceiling on new ODA borrowings next year will be \$1.2 billion, compared to this year's \$1 billion.

Virata said the government is applying for \$150 million in ODA from the World Bank and another \$63.2 million from the ADB.

The new ADB loans will consist of borrowings amounting to \$26.7 million and a recasting of other loans amounting to \$36.5 million to be used for local-cost funding.

Most of the country's total ODA for next year will be used for funding energy projects and infra-structure, Virata noted. He explained that a major energy project to be funded from the ODA will involve the construction of underwater power transmission lines since the country's present energy projects would have to require interisland transmissions. He noted that current plans are to seek ODA for this purpose from Japan which has substantial experience in underwater transmission projects.

Virata said the \$1.2-billion ODA availments will be presented to the World Bank's consultative meeting (attended by major donor countries) on 6 and 8 July in Paris. The government will also be presenting to the consultative meeting its current economic policies.

CSO: 4200/599

PHILIPPINES

U.S.-BASED OPPOSITION WRACKED BY DISSENSION

HK230202 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 21 May 83 pp 1, 3

[Text] The unexpected resignation of Raul S. Manglapus last 15 May as president of the U.S.-Base Opposition Movement for a Free Philippines [MFP] reflects the deep internal disension that has wracked the organization in recent years.

The resignation, which some sources have described as actually an ouster, was made during the meeting of the MFP's executive council in Long Island last weekend. The council is made up of the regional vice president and other officers of the organization.

Manglapus decided to step down, according to sources in New York, because he wanted to devote his time to the Washington-based secretariat of the Christian Democratic Union, an organization which is made up of former and current socialist-Christian leaders of Europea, Latin American and Asian countries. He reportedly will receive \$100,000 a year in salary.

For several months now, other liberal and radical leaders of the MFP have been pressing Manglapus to leave because of what they described as his "cacique" mentality in running the organization and his overly conservative posture.

What surprises many observers in the U.S. is that manglapus resigned a few months before the MFP was supposed to hold a convention to select the president. Manglapus was reelected president during the MFP convention in St. Louis, Missouri in 1981.

His departure, it is said, represents a victory for the liberal-radical wing of the MFP which includes former Sen Benigno Aquino Jr and former constitutional convention delegate Heherson Alvarez.

Dr Renato Roxas, the Detroit anesthesiologist and vice president of the MFP for the Midwest whom the MFP executive committee picked to succeed Manglapus, is regarded as a mere pawn and bankroller of the group. He has no political savvy or followers. But it is questionable whether this former activist in the University of the Philippines who immigrated to the U.S. in 1966 will allow himself to be used as such.

The takeover of the MPF by the liberal-radical elements is expected to lead to more dissension among the top officers.

It was this bitter intramural struggle within the MFP hierarchy that made some cool-headed leaders feel the loss of the leadership of former Sen Gerardo Roxas who died of cancer a year ago.

"He was the most intelligent and level-headed member of the group," they said. Roxas used to act as the mediator among the contending factions in the MFP.

Another sign of this internal dissension is the suspicion over the loyalty of some members of the MFP. For instance, former Sen Ernesto Maceda is referred to by some MPF leaders as a "DA" meaning double agent. Others are looked upon as mere opportunists who joined in the hope of recouping their lost business interests and political power in the Philippines.

Manglapus, through all 3 years, had steadfastly refused out of principle to even have anything to do with other radical opposition groups like the Moro National Liberation Front, the Communist New People's Army and the U.S.-based leftist KDP [expansion unknown] group.

Even when Manglapus was still head of the MFP, the Aquino faction had ignored this dictum and established close contacts within the MNLF in the Middle East and the leftist groups in the U.S.

The current MFP strategy is to shift the emphasis of its struggle from the U.S. to the Philippines. This strategy has been adopted first because of the unsympathetic attitude of the Reagan administration toward the MFP and the fact that the absence of these leaders, in the Philippines would make them hard to sell later on to the Filipino electorate.

CSO: 4200/599

PHILIPPINES

BRIEFS

MASBATE MAYOR RELEASE ORDER--President Marcos ordered the recall of his order for the release of the detained Masbate Mayor (Modit Ispenosa). At the same time he ordered the immediate release of subversive suspects after a local court dismissed its charges against them. The president recalled his release order for Mayba (Ispenosa) after PC [Philippines Constabulary] Chief Lieutenant General Fidel Ramos confirmed that (Ispenosa) was not arrested by virtue of a presidential commitment order but by a judicial warrant of arrest. The president said (Ispenosa) could seek remand by filing a petition for bail with the court. (Ispenosa) has been held with several others for the murder of a political opponent. Those ordered released after their cases were dismissed by the local court were (Modes Francas), (Vemont Serile), (Sando Robida) and (Inves Gaseda). They were arrested last year on charges of illegal possession of firearms and subversive documents. [Text] [HK210546 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 20 May 83]

LAWYERS' RIGHTS--The Defense Ministry will continue to facilitate the meaningful participation of the members of the integrated bar in all investigations of alleged human rights violations involving military and police officers and men. Defense Minister Juan Once Enrile made this assurance before the first annual convention of the 6,000 delegates of the Integrated Bar of the Philippines at the Manila Hilton. In his speech, Enrile also stressed the legitimate exercise of the legal profession in defending persons suspected of subversion. According to Enrile, the Defense Ministry does not harbor suspicion or rancor against lawyers undertaking legitimate and well-meaning efforts to defend the rights of their clients. Enrile also reaffirmed the military's adherence to the law rule. [Text] [OW211331 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 21 May 83]

RELATIONS WITH THE ARAB WORLD--President Marcos said the country's diplomatic thrust in the Middle East has resulted in substantial oil supplies from the Middle East and closer relations with the Arab world. The president discussed these developments in his recently published book, "The New Philippine Republic--A Third World Approach to Democracy." In that book, President Marcos noted the Unfavorable balance of trade due to higher oil imports. However, he pointed out the Philippines has gained the respect of the Arab world. He said this led to the cooperation by Saudi Arabia and other nations in settling the Muslim problem in the southern Philippines. [Text] [HK240214 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 23 May 83]

CSO: 4200/599

DHANABALAN ADDRESSES ASEAN TASK FORCE MEETING

BK181353 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] Foreign Minister Dhanabalan has said ASEAN's achievement as a political factor needs to be consolidated and built upon in the future. He said ASEAN has become a political factor that is taken into account not only by its individual members in their relations with each other but also by other important countries whether or not they share the same philosophy and interests as ASEAN. He was opening the fifth meeting of the ASEAN task force to review ASEAN cooperation today.

Mr Dhanabalan said the task force had already considered some proposals to make political cooperation more effective and systematic among the ASEAN countries. He pointed out that political cooperation is the product of responses by the ASEAN countries to developments which posed a serious challenge to the stability, well-being, and security of countries in the region. He said it was fortunate that ASEAN was not blind to the unpleasant regional realities. Had that been the case, ASEAN would have become irrelevant today.

On economic cooperation, Mr Dhanabalan said the awareness to protect common economic interests in relation to Third World countries has been sharpened by the growth of protectionistic policies and measures in industrialized countries both in trade as well as in service sectors. He pointed out there is a basic mechanism in ASEAN for lobbying and protecting the external economic interests of its members. He suggested that the task force should integrate the important aspects of ASEAN economic activities into the overall pattern of ASEAN economic cooperation.

In regard to scientific and technological cooperation, Mr Dhanabalan said ASEAN will increasingly moot a comprehensive policy which relates to the need of the ASEAN countries in agriculture, industry, and other areas. He said there are good prospects for assistance from dialogue partners that would stimulate regional scientific and technological cooperation.

On social and cultural cooperation, Mr Dhanabalan said ASEAN countries can cooperate to encourage public opinion makers in their respective countries to increase their knowledge of and intercede for the national characteristics, socioeconomic conditions and attitudes of their ASEAN neighbors. He also said that there is a case to be made for the ASEAN Secretariat to be organized to function more effectively in contributing input for recommendations and for executing decisions and policies.

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

PROCEEDINGS OF PARTY CONGRESSES IN HANOI REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Apr 83 p 3

[Article by Vu Giang: "From the Party Organization Congresses in the Precincts and Districts of Hanoi"]

[Text] The 16 precincts, districts and cities of Hanoi have finished holding their party organization congresses and are making active preparations for the municipal party organization congress.

All of the congresses devoted their first days to studying the resolution of the Political Bureau concerning the work of the capital Hanoi and discussing and contributing opinions concerning the draft of the Report of the Municipal Party Committee. The understanding of the position and the responsibility of the capital regarding the rest of the country was deepened. And, from their pinnacle, the congresses evaluated the situation of the locality in recent years, analyzed the causes of the victories that have been won as well as the shortcomings that have been displayed and established the socio-economic guidelines, tasks and objectives for the period from now to 1985. The process of preparing for the congresses, which was closely guided by the municipal party committee, was also the process of intensifying the practice of self-criticism and criticism within party committees and party organizations in order to correct mistaken attitudes, conservative thinking and slow development and develop the spirit of initiative, creativity and self-reliance in thought and action, with a full sense of responsibility for the daily lives of the people and the work of building the capital so that it is worthy of its position as the center of and the model for the entire country.

In the defining of the political task, a marked, positive change was evident at the congresses of all the precincts and districts in the spirit they displayed of trying to develop each potential lying in the labor, arable land, trade sector and traditions of the locality and their existing material bases in order to develop the economy with a view toward achieving the socio-economic goals set forth in the resolutions of the 5th Party Congress while building a suitable local economic structure. In the suburban districts, one major advantage during the past year was the new advances made in agricultural production. The three districts of Dan Phuong, Phuc Tho and Hoai Duc achieved average yields in excess of 7 tons of paddy per hectare. Every district has

cooperatives that averaged more than 6 or 7 tons per hectare; this is a new factor that has provided good experiences concerning operational methods in the new period. All district congresses established norms for the next 3 years on rice yields and output that represent higher levels of production; the per capita eating standard will be raised and the output of commodity grain will be increased. Dan Phuong is endeavoring to become a 10 ton district by 1985; Phuc Tho has established norms calling for rice yields of 7.5 tons per hectare, corn yields of 25 to 30 quintals per hectare and sweet potato yields of 70 to 80 quintals per hectare; Hoai Duc is trying to achieve an average yield of 8.5 tons per hectare and a yield of 9 to 10 tons per hectare in the silt fields along the river; Thach That is attempting to raise its yield from 6.3 tons (1982) to 7.5 tons, etc. The primary measures that will be employed in these efforts are to promote the practice of intensive cultivation, rapidly introduce scientific-technological advances in fields, primarily the use of high yield varieties of crops suited to each soil area, practicing multi-cropping, making full use of arable land, providing good water conservancy, making full use of the capacity of the pump stations and accelerating the production of fertilizer in conjunction with allocating a certain percentage of agricultural products to sell in exchange for nitrogen fertilizer. To insure stable increases in rice output, all districts are giving their attention to establishing high yield rice areas and making concerted investments of fertilizer and labor. Phuc Tho will build a 4,000 hectare high yield rice growing areas; Hoai Duc has planned a 1,500 hectare high yield rice growing area in the district's silt field area, etc. Dong Anh will establish a rice seed production area in the five villages of Duc Tu, Van Ha, Lien Ha, Nam Hong and Kim No.

While accelerating grain production, the districts will develop agriculture in every respect and fulfill their function as the food product belt of the municipality. The districts of Thanh Tri and Tu Lien have discussed many ways to carry out the intensive cultivation of vegetables and have, at the same time, proposed necessary revisions to the price and purchasing policies governing vegetables and grain in vegetable growing areas. Ba Vi and Me Linh Districts have implemented an agro-forestry mode of operation in coordination with developing the forest economy and rapidly covering the barren hills with vegetation. The garden economy of households is being encouraged under the guideline of developing the production of food and fruit crops. Deserving of attention is the fact that all district congresses concerned themselves with formulating norms on intensifying the cultivation of industrial crops in a manner suited to the arable land of each area, establishing large-scale, specialized farming areas, such as a tobacco growing area in Ba Vi and Soc Son and a jute and mulberry production area along the Red River, promoting the cultivation of legumes, peanuts and industrial crops, such as sugarcane, castor oil plants, rattan and bamboo, and intensifying the production of food products for exportation, such as garlic, pimento, western potatoes, etc. Attention has been given to promoting the handicraft trades within agriculture in order to utilize traditional trades and making full use of local labor and raw materials in the production of consumer and export goods, such as corn husk rugs, rattan and bambooware, rice straw brooms, etc. Hoai Duc District will take positive steps to shift 35 to 40 percent of its agricultural labor to the production of handicraft products and accelerate the production of farm tools, textiles, ready-made clothing, wooden furniture, pharmaceuticals,

honey, embroidered products, rattan and bambooware, building materials and so forth. All districts have established high norms on the value of agricultural products and handicraft goods exported. Phuc Tho District will raise the value of its exports from 200,000 dong in 1982 to 2 million dong by 1985. Dan Phuong District will increase the value of its handicraft products to 24 million dong and the value of its exports to 38.2 million dong in the next 3 years. Attention has been given to developing hog, buffalo, cattle and poultry production; however, positive steps are not being taken to promote collective livestock production in a manner commensurate with the fertilizer requirements in the intensive cultivation of rice and subsidiary food crops.

The most obvious effort being made by the urban wards and districts is to develop small industry and the artisan trades and, on this basis, provide stable jobs for local laborers. Ba Dinh, Dong Da and Hoan Kiem Wards have established norms that call for 4,000 to 5,000 additional laborers being employed each year in handicraft production. Hai Ba Trung Ward is attempting to provide jobs to 10,000 persons per year. This will primarily be done by holding trade training classes, making the highest possible use of local raw materials, establishing contract production and establishing an economic association among the handicraft production installations and the industrial installations of the central level and the municipality within the ward in order to stabilize product lists, insure product quality, improve the management of production teams and strengthen and develop the handicraft cooperatives, thereby making it possible to develop production in accordance with a stable plan while managing the products that are delivered to the state.

Under the guideline of the state and the people working together, they will accelerate the repair of housing, add additional stories to existing housing, build new housing and build a number of cultural projects, public health projects and schools in the various subwards while repairing sanitation projects and strengthening the management of the market in coordination with public security forces, troops, self-defense forces and youths, thereby maintaining security and order in society. Quickly establishing a division of responsibilities among the municipality, the wards and the subwards is a necessary requirement in order to increase the effectiveness with which each level manages production and business.

Through the congresses, all ward and district party committees were further improved through the addition of persons who are skilled activists. The number of party committee members who are manual workers, who are persons who have a college or post graduate education and who are well versed in science-technology and management increased. New party committee members account for 44 percent of the party committee members within the wards and 37 percent within the districts.

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CSO: 4209/372

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

AN GIANG PARTY CONGRESS REVIEWED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Apr 83 p 3

[Article by Le Huyen Thong: "The 3rd Congress (Round 2) of the An Giang Provincial Party Organization: Rapidly Increasing the Output of Commodity Grain and Urgently Conducting Agricultural Cooperativization"]

[Text] An Giang has achieved a new level of development in grain production. The province leads the eight provinces of the Mekong Delta in the average paddy output per unit of farmland (in An Giang, each hectare of farmland has provided 841 kilograms of paddy; meanwhile, this figure in the other provinces of the Mekong Delta ranges from 376 to 670 kilograms).

The results achieved by An Giang Province in grain production reflect the correct line of the party and have created a new position from which to build the economy in every respect, carry out cultural and educational development, develop the public health and post-telegraph sectors, expand the trade sector, improve the standard of living of the people and fulfill obligations to the state. In 7 years (1976-1982), the province mobilized nearly 1 million tons of commodity grain, the equivalent of the combined total output from 2 years of production (1976-1977). During the last 3 years, An Giang deposited in state granaries 664,000 tons of paddy. In 1982, the province fulfilled its grain obligation of more than 250,000 tons.

In the past, An Giang Province only raised floating rice, the yield of which was unstable, because the majority of its rice fields were flooded during the 10th month season. Annual output never exceeded 350,000 tons of paddy. The success that has been recorded in grain production over the past several years has been the result of simultaneously carrying out the three revolutions, which has primarily involved coordinating the revolutionary will of the masses and the application of scientific and technological advances, coordinating manual labor and mechanized labor and coordinating the efforts of the state and the efforts of the people in the construction of water conservancy projects. These jobs have become a mass movement and have been closely linked together in the process of introducing farmers to collective production. This is a widespread political campaign that is being conducted through a wide variety of forms of organization, especially the projects to build the Dinh Thanh canal, the Ca Mau canal, the Than Nong canal, etc. As a result of

focusing our efforts on the construction of water conservancy projects and establishing an efficient allocation of crops, the amount of area under the cultivation of winter-spring rice and summer-fall rice has increased rapidly. In 1982, nearly 180,000 hectares were used to raise two rice crops. Of this amount, more than 92,000 hectares were under the cultivation of winter-spring rice (with yields ranging from 4 to 5 tons of paddy per hectare). Total grain output equalled 850,000 tons in 1982. Per capita grain output was 522 kilograms, a 147 kilogram increase compared to 1979. Resolving the grain problem has created the conditions for developing the production of annual industrial crops (which has increased four-fold) and has enabled us to begin to establish specialized farming areas in the various districts. Last year, the farmers of the province sold to the state more than 3,000 tons of pork, live weight, and 7,000 tons of sesame. The procurement of other products, such as green beans, sugar, tobacco and so forth, met and exceeded plan quotas.

In An Giang Province, rice grows in a relatively quick and stable manner but subsidiary food crops grow slowly. In rice production, there are still 12,000 hectares under the cultivation of 10th month rice, which yield only 15 to 17 quintals of paddy per hectare, thereby causing the province's total output of grain to increase slowly. Livestock production is still underdeveloped. Agricultural output value increased 20.4 percent in 1982 compared to 1981; crop production increased by nearly 24 percent while livestock production only increased by slightly more than 4 percent. The size of the hog herd has increased rather significantly (7.6 percent) but the size of the cattle herd and the fish catch have yet to be restored to 1976 levels. Local industry has not developed in a manner commensurate with potentials; in particular, it is not fulfilling its task of equipping agriculture with technical equipment and processing agricultural products. Many essential goods have not been brought within the scope of distribution and circulation and market management is still loose. Many commerce installations still would rather engage in long distance transactions and have yet to develop a full sense of promptly supporting the development of production and improving the living conditions of the laboring people. There are still many negative phenomena within the communications-transportation sector, primarily as a result of the failure to properly organize and utilize means of transportation and transform transportation forces. The province has some 40,000 tons of transportation equipment but the state-operated sector only controls 2,500 tons. As a result, transportation plans are unreliable and are not coordinated with production and circulation plans.

Party building has not been closely linked to the performance of the political task and is still marked by slowness, conservatism, partialism, localism and a decline in the revolutionary will of some cadres. Many basic party organizations have not attached importance to developing upon the vanguard role of cadres and party members in the work of redistributing cropland, abolishing every form of exploitation in the countryside and closely linking agricultural transformation to the transformation of industry and commerce. The poor understanding of what is involved in the class struggle and the struggle between socialism and capitalism in the period of transition and the underdeveloped sense of responsibility of party members, including some key cadres on the various levels, the main reasons why the socialist

transformation of agriculture and the transformation of the other economic sectors have been carried out slowly. This has also limited the victories won in many other areas in An Giang over the past several years.

An Giang has been giving its attention to building the district and strengthening the district level. It has assigned economic management responsibilities, a budget and a number of other responsibilities to the district, thereby starting to tap the initiative, creativity and spirit of self-reliance of the district level. The province has two district party organizations, the Phu Tan and Cho Moi organizations, that have been recognized as strong and solid district party organizations. These two districts are set apart by the fact that they have closely linked party building to agricultural transformation and closely linked the strengthening of the district level to the strengthening of installations. Both Phu Tan and Cho Moi have begun to establish a correct economic structure and have conducted good socio-economic district planning. This is also the process of establishing an economic association of production and business installations within the scope of the district. However, many districts still have not conducted good planning and have not adopted detailed, well coordinated plans. Many sectors on the provincial level have yet to concern themselves with helping to build the districts.

On the basis of the potentials and the characteristics of each area, the congress decided: the three islet districts (Phu Tan, Phu Chau and Cho Moi) and the three districts of Chau Thanh, Chau Phu and Thoai Son will establish agro-industrial economic structures; the two districts of Tri Ton and Tinh Bien will establish agro-forestry-industrial economic structures; and the two cities of Long Xuyen and Chau Doc will establish industrial-agricultural economic structures.

The sector management agencies and the provincial level will guide the districts in adopting comprehensive development planning and plans, which will include plans for their own sectors, in order to quickly achieve uniform development among the various districts. Special importance will be attached to the key grain, food product, industrial crop and exports production districts.

The districts will establish a number of corporations (such as supply corporations, material purchasing corporations, grain corporations and general commerce corporations) that will operate on the basis of cost accounting and have the status of individuals under the law. Financially, we must insure that district budgets are truly tools that can be used to build strong and solid districts. Chau Thanh has been selected as the pilot project district for guiding the building of the districts and the strengthening of the district level.

The building of the districts is closely related to the strengthening of the basic level. The congress decided upon various measures designed to strengthen the basic level, beginning with strengthening the various organizations of the party in a manner closely linked to improving the operations of the specialized agencies in the subwards, villages, enterprises,

state farms, hospitals, schools, units of the armed forces and units of the people's public security force.

The central task of the province in the years ahead continues to be accelerating the production of grain and food products, especially rapidly increasing the output of commodity grain. An Giang will endeavor to raise its total output from 950,000 tons this year to 1,000,000 to 1,100,000 tons of grain by 1985. At the same time, it will endeavor to expand the production of subsidiary food crops and industrial crops to 50,000 hectares and then to 70,000 hectares by 1985. Livestock production will focus on the four main species: hogs, cattle, fish and ducks. We will establish good sources of breeds that are suited to the locality and build the veterinary network to insure the prevention and control of disease; at the same time, we will rapidly increase the output of livestock feed so that, by 1985, we can raise 500,000 hogs, 80,000 head of cattle, 4,000,000 ducks and 28,000 tons of fresh water fish. Full importance will be attached to water conservancy in order to insure effective irrigation, combat floods and improve fields. Efforts will be focused on providing investment capital and technical materials to high output rice growing areas and areas that produce special products, especially in the three islet districts and a number of other areas. We will expand the amount of area under the cultivation of winter-spring and summer-fall rice in order to discontinue the cultivation of 10th month rice in the three districts of Phu Tan, Phu Chau and Cho Moi by 1985.

The congress also set forth norms on afforestation, the development of small industry and the artisan trades, the development of communications-transportation and the post-telegraph sector, capital construction, exports, the development of the culture, education, public health and so forth.

We will strengthen the socialist front in every respect and continue to wage the struggle between the two ways of life; in particular, intensifying the agricultural cooperativization movement in a manner closely linked to the transformation of industry and commerce is a pressing requirement in creating the conditions for successfully performing the socio-economic tasks we face in the years ahead. Efforts will be focused on virtually completing the redistribution of cropland by June of this year and fully complete this work next year. In the immediate future, we must overcome the difficulties being encountered in the surveying of cropland. We must improve the quality of the old production collectives and cooperatives in conjunction with developing new production collectives and expanding the establishment of production solidarity teams in order to virtually complete agricultural transformation by 1985. We must promptly correct the deviations regarding product contracts. We must strengthen the agricultural machine collectives and insure the good use of machinery in a manner closely linked to establishing joint operations between production collectives and cooperatives in order to make full use of equipment capacity in support of production. We must transform small industry and the artisan trades primarily by means of establishing production cooperation teams and conducting pilot projects in the establishment of several cooperatives in conjunction with transforming small merchants through suitable forms of organization. We must intensify the establishment of marketing cooperatives and credit cooperatives with a view toward directly

supporting collective farmers and helping to manage prices and combat the monopolization of the market in the countryside by private merchants.

We must build strong and solid party organizations and improve the qualities and abilities of party members in a manner closely linked to carrying out the transformation of agriculture in coordination with the transformation of industry and commerce. Every party chapter must raise the level of awareness of its members concerning the struggle between socialism and capitalism, firmly adhere to the stand of the working class, rely upon the solidarity of laboring farmers, struggle to put an end to every form of exploitation (especially cropland ownership and interest bearing loans), develop the vanguard role played by cadres and party members and fully comply with the resolutions of the party in socialist transformation. The district level must urgently provide training to management cadres and correctly deploy the corps of key cadres on the basic level while concerning itself with conducting pilot projects in order to gain experience and guide this work in a manner suited to each different area.

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CSO: 4209/372

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

MORE STATE GOODS AVAILABLE IN HO CHI MINH CITY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Apr 83 p 2

[Article by Ngo Hai: "Ho Chi Minh City Strengthens Its Socialist Commerce Forces"]

[Text] Ho Chi Minh City has 179 permanent markets in and outside the city and a rather large number of private merchants: according to incomplete data, about 128,600 persons. This force of private merchants has often caused disorder on the market and within the various outdoor markets.

In order to restore order on the distribution-circulation front, the city decided that it was necessary to take many steps to manage every source of goods and provide additional material forces to state-operated commerce and the marketing cooperatives.

As a result of increasing the supply of goods from the central level and from the other provinces and developing additional local sources of goods, the city has created a commodity fund that is 8.3 percent higher than the plan quota and 5 percent larger than last year. The supply of grain, pork, vegetables of all types, sugar, corn flour, firewood and so forth has increased the fastest.

The city has not only been maintaining a regular and full supply of these goods, but has also distributed several other goods, such as cloth, sugar and milk, to eligible recipients within the education and public health sectors and among third shift workers and raised a number of ration standards during Tet for many agencies and enterprises, thereby reducing the need for agencies and enterprises to obtain these products on their own as they did during previous Tets. The city has allocated more goods than last year for retail sale, in an attempt to bring prices down on the free market. During the 4th quarter of 1982, the goods of the socialist commerce sector accounted for rather high percentages of the total amount of goods on the market: pork: 69.7 percent; sugar: 70 percent; fuel: 63.8 percent; grain: 70 percent and so forth. Prices, especially the prices of the central goods, did not change by much during Tet. Public opinion has welcomed these efforts by socialist commerce.

The organized market has gradually been rearranged. The city has established clear objectives and requirements for those sectors that have the function of operating a commercial business or providing a service and has prohibited those sectors that do not have a commerce function from opening stores. It has stipulated which units are responsible for wholesale sales, which are responsible for retail sales and which are responsible for long distance trade. It has defined the responsibilities and the authority in purchases, sales and contract ordering that the provinces have within the city and the city has within the neighboring provinces. Within the precincts and districts, market management and guidance committees have been established, the 112 outdoor market management committees have been strengthened and 70 chapters of the Women's Union and 12 chapters of the Youth Union have been established at outdoor markets. The large markets, such as the Ben Thanh, An Dong, Ba Chieu, Tan Dinh and Binh Tay Markets, have party chapters. Seventeen outdoor market management committees have implemented independent cost accounting and are operating under balanced budgets.

Since the outdoor market management committees were strengthened, much progress has been made in managing merchants who have permanent places of business within the markets as well as in managing the posting of prices and the sale of goods at posted prices. Order and sanitation have improved. The Ban Co and Tan Dinh Markets have been repaired under the guideline of the state and the people working together.

The city has also issued licenses to 68,000 of the 87,000 merchants who received supplemental business statements, broke up markets that were set up in streets and along sidewalks and disbanded 89 so called "outdoor markets." As a result of reorganizing and tightly managing private merchants, the sale of fake goods has significantly declined. The average amount of industrial and commercial taxes collected during each month of the 4th quarter of 1982 was twice as high as the average amount collected during each of the first 9 months of the year. Private merchants have opened bank accounts and deposited more than 90 million dong in savings (in the past, their deposits in savings accounts were insignificant). During the final 6 months of 1982, 2,990 cases of profiteering, smuggling and illegal transportation and business activities were uncovered.

The efforts mentioned above were only initiated in the 4th quarter of last year, consequently, they have yet to truly bring about basic and comprehensive changes. However, a new kind of order is developing within the city's market. Deserving of attention are the transformation and the utilization of private merchants. On the basis of the understanding that the various strata of private merchants are not "peddlers" but strata of the population that play a truly important role in socio-economic life, the city has attached importance to organizing them within markets and transforming and utilizing them in a manner consistent with reason and sentiment, thereby building their patriotism and love of socialism and compelling them to comply with the laws of the state and fulfill their obligations.

Following a selection process, state-operated commerce is utilizing 811 private merchants and marketing cooperatives are utilizing 549; 117 of these persons belong to the stratum of skilled storehouse owners who previously

specialized in wholesale or retail sales through their systems of agents; 73 are brokers, 626 are professional small merchants, 362 are merchants within the families of cadres, manual workers and civil servants and 174 persons belong to the other strata of the population. Sixty-nine persons are being utilized as purchasing agents for state-operated commerce and marketing cooperatives; 782 persons are being utilized as retail sales agents; 121 persons are being utilized for their skills and technical expertise by the state-operated commerce sector and 380 persons are being utilized in joint businesses with state-operated commerce.

The city is also implementing many different models of joint businesses within the pork business, the Da Lat vegetable business and the garlic and fruit businesses. These joint businesses are of three types: the state and private merchants pooling their capital and sharing both profits and losses at the rate of 50 percent for the state and 50 percent for the private merchant; the state providing all the capital and material bases and private merchants providing their skills and technical expertise in buying, selling, transporting and storing products, with profits being shared at the rate of 70 percent for the state and 30 percent for the private merchant; or the private merchant providing the capital and material bases and the state putting a cadre in charge and assigning a chief accountant, with 20 percent of the profit contributed to the state and the remaining 80 percent divided among the members of the joint business at the rate determined for the type of service that each performs.

On the basis of these models, the pork business sector has established joint businesses with 34 former brokers and established slaughtering stations; the Da Lat vegetable business has established joint businesses with four storehouse owners and is utilizing 15 storehouse owners as agents. The garlic business sector has established joint businesses with four storehouse owners and is using 57 storehouse owners as agents; the fruit business sector has established joint businesses with four storehouse owners and is using one storehouse owner as an agent. Because each type of joint business has its own strengths and weaknesses, the city is closely guiding their operations in order to gain experience and widely apply the lessons that it learns.

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CSO: 4209/372

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

BINH TRI THIEN ORGANIZES PRODUCTION OF EXPORT GOODS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Apr 83 p 2

[Article by Anh Trang: "Exported Rattan and Bamboo Products in Binh Tri Thien"]

[Text] Over the past several years, together with restoring and expanding the traditional artisan trades of sculpting, carving, the production of folding chairs and stools, the production of embroidered goods, wool weaving, rug weaving and so forth, Binh Tri Thien has developed a new trade: the production of exported rattan and bamboo products (consisting of rattan chairs, giant bamboo brooms, bamboo blinds, split rattan and woven rattan and bamboo art products). The development of the production of exported rattan and bamboo products is in keeping with the resolution of the provincial party congress, which calls for the acceleration of the production of export goods for which there are abundant raw materials and the conditions needed to develop production rapidly without much labor, without much capital, supplies or equipment and without complicated technology. In 1982, Binh Tri Thien produced more of these products than any other province in the country.

In the past, there was only one installation producing these products in Quang Van (Quang Trach); now, the province has 120 installations producing rattan and bamboo products for exportation. All 14 districts and cities and the municipality as well have developed the production of these products. The majority of the compatriots of the ethnic minorities in the mountain districts of A Luoi and Huong Hoa are also participating in either the production of these products or the harvesting of rattan, giant bamboo, dwarf bamboo and so forth. Last year, Trieu Hai District organized 29 cooperatives producing rattan and bamboo products that are closely linked to agricultural production. Phu Loc District, Huong Dien, Le Ninh District, Bo Trach District, Ben Hai District, Dong Ha City and Hue have established rattan and bamboo products as some of their most important export goods. The province has employed 30,000 persons in the production of these products. At first, only one product, rattan chairs, was being produced; now, giant bamboo brooms, bamboo blinds, dusters, bamboo lattice and closely woven baskets are also produced for exportation. The production of rattan chairs increased from 6,500 square meters in 1978 to 176,500 square meters in 1982. Giant bamboo broom production increased from 68,260 to 1.1 million brooms, bamboo blind

production from 2,400 square meters to 9,040 square meters and so forth. Thus, the province's production of rattan and bamboo products for exportation increased three-fold in 1982 compared to 1981 and exceeded the combined production of the 7 previous years. Rattan and bamboo products accounted for 36 million dong in exports, the equivalent of 50 percent of the value of the province's handicraft art products and 30 percent of the total value of its exports. Due to the rapid increase in the production of rattan and bamboo products for exportation, the province has been able to make full use of its abundant sources of labor, the skills of its labor and its abundant sources of raw materials. Many installations have organized the harvesting of rattan, giant bamboo and dwarf bamboo. Hue, which has no sources of raw materials, has received assistance obtaining raw materials from the districts of A Luoi and Phu Loc and the foreign trade stations. In 1982, the Foreign Trade Corporation implemented a policy under which it has invested in the development of the production of rattan and bamboo products for exportation, provided training, purchased additional implements, invited craftsmen to provide guidance to more than 50 newly established installations and subsidized newly established rattan and bamboo cooperatives by providing them with more than 350,000 dong so that they could overcome their initial difficulties.

The rattan and bamboo product sector has earned a significant amount of foreign currency for the province in order to import products needed to support the production and daily lives of the people. The Ministry of Foreign Trade has allocated hundreds of thousands of dong in bonuses for units producing rattan and bamboo products that exceed their plan quotas. The province has allocated incentive bonuses in the form of material resources, such as nitrogen fertilizer, cement and a number of consumer goods, for those localities that record many achievements in the production of rattan and bamboo products for exportation. As a result of producing export goods, the standard of living of many families within the province has been markedly improved. Many cooperatives have strengthened their material and technical bases by building workshops, warehouses, schools and so forth.

In 1983, the province is attempting to produce 25,000 square meters of bamboo blinds, weave 700,000 square meters of rattan products and 1.5 million giant bamboo brooms. The production of split rattan products, woven rattan and bamboo products and art products will also be greatly increased. In order to obtain and adequate supply of raw materials, the province launched a campaign immediately after the Quy Hoi Tet to harvest 3,500 tons of rattan of various types, 2,250 tons of dried giant bamboo, 240 tons of dwarf bamboo, truc bamboo and so forth. The districts, cities and production units have been given specific targets based on these norms. The province has studied and amended a number of its policies and measures with a view toward providing more incentive for production. The purchasing prices of rattan products, giant bamboo brooms and bamboo blinds have been raised by 20 to 30 percent. The authority to use foreign currency has been defined: the province: 40 percent; the district: 20 percent; and the cooperative: 40 percent. The units engaged in the harvesting of rattan, dwarf bamboo and giant bamboo are also authorized to use from 20 to 30 percent of the foreign currency earned, depending upon the specific type of product involved. The localities have mobilized their people to plant rattan around their gardens or to use land in

the foothills or valleys to raise plants that provide raw materials, for which the state will provide subsidies with which to purchase seed and establish nurseries. If places that are only beginning to produce rattan and bamboo products have 100 or more cooperative members, the Foreign Trade Corporation will provide them with 4,000 to 5,000 dong in subsidies to cover training costs. The units that specialize in the production of export goods in the towns, cities and the municipality of Hue are supplied grain under two-way economic contracts. The foreign trade sector has allocated some imported materials for sale as incentives to units that contribute many export goods. And, a contract has been signed with the Phu Xuan Machine Enterprise to produce tools for the production of rattan and bamboo products.

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HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

FIVE SMALL POWER PLANTS CONSTRUCTED IN DAC LAC

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Apr 83 p 2

[Article by Le Thau: "Small Hydroelectric Power Plants in Dac Lac"]

[Text] Dac Lac is a province that has abundant sources of hydroelectric power. The province has researched and planned small-scale hydroelectric power plants near the state coffee farms, forestry sites, heavily populated areas and the towns and cities. Between now and 1990, Dac Lac will construct 20 small hydroelectric power plants with a capacity of approximately 5,000 to 7,000kilowatts.

Recently, the Dac Lac water conservancy sector designed and manufactured turbines and constructed five small hydroelectric power plants with a power output of nearly 250 kilowatts. The first station, the Me Van station, which was constructed in 1981, has a power output of 12 kilowatts. The next stations to be constructed, the Krong Bong, Ea Ca and Doan Van stations, have a power output of 10 to 20 kilowatts. Following numerous adjustments and equipment changes, the output of the Ea Tieu station was raised to 180 kilowatts, thereby providing an adequate supply of electric power to the state coffee farm of the same name. The Dac Lac water conservancy sector has made full use of local supplies, parts and raw materials in manufacturing and improving the turbines to suit the economic-technical conditions of the locality. Deserving of attention is the fact that the province's water conservancy sector researched, designed and manufactured on its own the automatic regulators installed in the Ea Tieu station and the Hao Son station in Phu Khanh; both of these regulators are of high quality. Gaining experience from the construction of the Krong Bong station, Dac Lac is building small-scale hydroelectric power stations faster. The province has also made use of a pump housing in the manufacture of the turbine installed in the Doan Van hydroelectric power station.

The water conservancy sector is continuing to construct the Ea Sup, Krong Kma and Ea Cao hydroelectric power stations, which will have a total power output of 750 kilowatts; some of the equipment at these stations is being supplied by the central level and some is being manufactured within the locality.

The small hydroelectric power stations in Dac Lac are operating well and effectively supporting the production and the daily lives of the ethnic

minorities and the people who have come from the lowlands to build new economic zones.

Caption: The third generation automatic regulator designed and manufactured by the Dac Lac Water Conservancy Service for the Hao Son hydroelectric power station in Phu Khanh.

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TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

DEVELOPMENT OF BROADCASTING REVIEWED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Apr 83 p 4

[Article: "The Development of Wireless and Wired Radio Broadcasting"]

[Text] Recently, in Quang Nam-Da Nang, the Vietnam Radio and Television Commission held a conference to review wireless and wired radio broadcasting in 1982. Tran Lam, member of the Party Central Committee and head of the Vietnam Radio and Television Commission, chaired the conference.

The year 1982 was a year in which wired and wireless radio broadcasting developed strongly in all localities, from the borders to the lowlands and the seacoast. Despite many difficulties involving supplies and funds, practically all provinces and municipalities met the plan quotas assigned to them as a result of implementing correct guidelines, receiving leadership and guidance from the various local party committee echelons and actively implementing the guidelines "the state and people working together" and "the central and local levels working together" to develop the potentials of the locality. The lowland and midland provinces of the North, which have had widespread wired radio networks since the years of the resistance against the United States for national salvation, attach particular importance to strengthening their networks and keeping their stations in continuous operation. In the mountain provinces and the provinces of central and southern Vietnam, the rate of development was also quite strong. The entire country now has 4,896 stations with 745,934 loudspeakers.

One matter of important significance has been the development of wired radio broadcasting within the districts. Between now and 1985, an effort is being made to provide all districts in the lowlands and midlands with high power transmitters, provide all villages with wired radio stations and provide radios to the cadres of villages, production units and production collectives.

Five provincial and municipal radio stations were awarded the Emulation Banner; An Giang received the Rotating Banner of the Council of Ministers; Lang Son, Ha Bac, Haiphong and Quang Nam-Da Nang were awarded Outstanding Emulation Banners of the Sector. The Nationalities Commission and the Radio and Television Commission also awarded certificates of commendation to more than 100 units on the provincial, district and village levels.

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